The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1898. NO. 45

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P.M.
Marrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	...	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton....	5.38	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union....	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8 56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3 12	2.45	7.01	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3 29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2 00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.32
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5 47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.01	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	8 00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon....	8 21	10.51		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8 42	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6 45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.41, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	12.40	*3.10	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.47	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	12.17	12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York 2.43	3.33	*5,53	9.30	3.53			7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.91 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29. 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning Feb. 6. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, Living Close to Christ.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Matth. vii, 4; Luke x, 38-42.

It is easy to see how other folks might do better. It is not so easy to keep from telling them so. Nearly every one likes to help his neighbor, to this extent at least.

It is not so easy to see our own faults and is still harder to correct them when we are convinced of fault.

The reality of Christian living is nowhere shown more clearly than in this. We are to be severe with our own failings and patient in treating those of other people. One must correct himself first, then he may discover that the evil he thought he saw in his brother was really in himself.

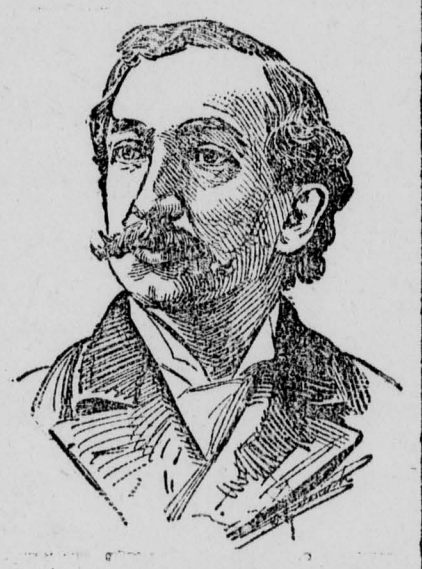
Mary was not more desirous to honor Jesus than was her sister Martha. But she was more gifted in discernment of the best way to show her regard. She understood the Master better than her sister did, and so gave her whole care to His teaching. She listened intently and entered into His inner thought and life more deeply perhaps than any other one. She kept close to Him that she might understand the truth which so filled Him and lived in His words.

Martha did not love Jesus less than Mary. It was but in another way. She had the carefulness of a thrifty housewife for the physical comfort of her guest. She was worried with the petty details of the household arrangements. Idleness was deeply irritating to her. To see Mary, inattentive to the arrangements of the house for eating and sleeping and entirely absorbed in listening to conversation, was more than she could bear. It seemed to show lack of kindness on the part of Mary toward her sister. It also appeared as lack of appreciation of Martha's fidelity on the part of Jesus. Martha's rebuke of this shirking and discourtesy was sharp and direct. She learned from the Master that her fussiness and bustle about bodily comfort was not the best way to do Him honor and win His favor.

Not the one who makes the most stir in religious circles is always the truest Christian. The one who does the most fault finding is not usually the one who lives closest to Christ. To know and love and live near Him is the best way in which we can serve Him.

Vermont League President.

Rev. L. P. Tucker was elected president of the Epworth League of Vermont conference at the session of 1895. Under his energetic and capable leadership much growth has been secured and important changes made in management which give promise of increased efficiency. He is of Vermont birth, and his ministerial life has been spent within that state. He is about 34 years of



REV. L. P. TUCKER.

age. Converted when 10 years old and uniting with the church, he became a Sunday school teacher at 14, superintendent at 16, class leader at 17, exhorter at 18 and local preacher at 20 years of age. He studied at Montpelier seminary. He joined Vermont conference in 1887. His charges have been Johnson, Wilmington, Bradford and Northfield.

A Real Hero.

Each man has his own personal limitations, and it is unwise to expect him or ourselves to do that which is beyond our power. The deed for which praise is bestowed on a man may have been done without much effort on his part, though it could not have been done by us. On the other hand, that which is easily and even naturally done by us may only be done by another by strenuous effort and the overcoming of his natural inclination. It is the soul which thus puts constraint upon his natural temperament who is the true overcomer and entitled to rank as a real hero.—Episcopal Recorder.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 6. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The Christian's confidence.—II Sam. xxii, 1-4, 29-37; I Pet. i, 3-9.

The psalm contained in this twenty-second chapter of II Samuel is similar to the eighteenth psalm. It was undoubtedly written by David at the most successful moment of his life, when he had made of Israel an empire, firm and secure. It is full of thanksgiving to God for what He had done in bringing about such a glorious consummation. It illustrates the fact that the Christian's confidence is in God. This is always the case. It is God who is the Christian's refuge and strength, whether that Christian be a king upon his throne or a humble servant of the master in a lowly walk in life.

1. The Christian has confidence in God for this world. This is illustrated in David's psalm. It was for present, temporal blessings that he extolled Jehovah. It was for these things that he had put his trust and confidence in God. We should learn as Christians to trust God for all things even in this world. It may seem to us that we could manage for ourselves in this life if God would only look after our future welfare. This is a false philosophy. We need to trust in God for all things and at all times, for the most common, ordinary things of life as well as for great achievements and accomplishments, for life, health, strength, daily food, daily happiness in the home, daily success in business, daily grace for the worries and perplexities of life. When great calamities come, we seek refuge in God. When weighty problems confront us, we seek God's direction and guidance. We should go to Him with all things and trust Him for all things.

2. The Christian trusts God for the life to come. This fact is taught in the passage from Peter's epistle. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," says the apostle, "who, according to His abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation." We trust God for this world. We trust Him also for the world to come. To the natural mind there is no explanation of the future and no prospect of future happiness. The most that the human mind unaided can do is to hope that the soul may be immortal. God has revealed to His people through His Holy Spirit that there is life beyond the grave and a life of happiness to those who are His. As God fulfilled all our expectations when we trust Him for the things of the present life so we may rest assured that we may trust Him implicitly for the future life.

Bible Readings.—Job xix, 24, 25; Ps. xlii, 1-11; xliii, 5; xci, 1-12; cxii, 1-7; Prov. iii, 24-26; xiv, 26; Eph. iii, 11, 12; Phil. iii, 3; II Tim. i, 12; Heb. iii, 6, 14; x, 23, 35-39; I Pet. iv, 19; I John ii, 28, 29; iii, 18-24; v, 14, 15.

Stronger Than Death.

There is a fear of death which is faithlessness, a tremulous sensation of the nerves, but there is a fear which speaks out of conscience, out of a dissatisfaction with self, out of a want of conformity to the character of God and the descriptions of His word as to what heaven shall be. But this is not all. The sun will shine on the deepest grave and shimmer on the varnished coffin. It is not the result of poetry or romance, not an invention of that strange ability we have in self deception in which the wish rushes in to become parent to the thought, but the infallible testimony of Christ Himself. Love is stronger than death.—Presbyterian.

Provoked to Good Works.

Under present conditions it is very necessary that church members be provoked to good works. None has as yet reached perfection. Too many are naturally inclined to stop far short of perfection. It is necessary to spur these on, to encourage them to stir up the gift that is in them, to encourage them in every proper way, to inspire them by holding before them high ideals—in short, to provoke them to good works.—Reformed Church Messenger.

White Robes.

We speak of garments glistening white
And hope those stainless robes to wear
Soon as we reach the realms of light,
Where all is pure and fair.

But not for that alone He came,
Our Jesus, strong to save and bless.
His was the cross, the bitter shame;
Ours is His holiness.

And in this sin soiled world may we,
Though fierce the foe and hard the fight,
Share in His perfect purity
And walk with Him in white.

Teach us to know Thee as Thou art,
Jesus a present Saviour Thou,
And let us claim a spotless heart
And wear our white robes now!

—Annie Clarke.

Day of Prayer For Colleges.

Sunday, Jan. 30, has been appointed as a time for special remembrance of the needs of our colleges. It can be of great benefit to our League if properly recognized and skillfully used.

Many of the young people are deeply in earnest for an education, but need encouragement and direction. If the advantages and opportunities offered by our conference seminaries, colleges and theological schools could be clearly set before them, many would be awakened to a new ambition and put forth greater efforts to secure a thorough educational fitting for their life work. It would be wise to arrange a service in which the League can have part which should give the people some adequate idea of the equipment of our church in educational institutions, call attention to the needs for endowment and scholars and show the value of schools to the cause of religion. In some cases arrangements can be made to have representatives from the schools and colleges make addresses. Don't forget to pray for the young people who are away from home attending school.

Bishop E. O. Haven used to say, "Christianity is piety and education." Let us be sure that piety goes with the culture, otherwise it only gives greater power to evil.

League Growth.

The increase in the number of chapters during the first few years of the existence of the League was nothing less than marvelous. It showed that there existed a need in the church for organization of the young life of the denomination. Necessarily in future there will be fewer new chapters formed, but vigorous growth will appear in other forms. District, state, conference and general conference district work will receive increasing attention. The various departments in the local Leagues will be more fully developed. The relations of the League to the other departments of the church will be more clearly defined and more vigorously cultivated. Chapters in neighboring churches will form unions and circuits for mutual acquaintance and helpfulness. Membership rolls will be increased and individual members trained in the lines of Christian activity. What has been done better prepares for the greater work still to be accomplished.

Saved.

This word as applied to the soul has come to mean something far different from what it did in ages past. When the work of Christ's atonement was viewed as chiefly a sharp bargain with satan by which the souls of men were bought at the price of the death of Jesus, then salvation meant escaping the clutches of the devil principally. With the passing of the belief in a material hell of physical torment, salvation has come to mean more than escaping a future of misery after death and emphasizes the attainment of purity of heart and cleanness of life in this present time. Christ redeems not only from future punishment for sin, but from the present power of evil, and puts the life on the high plane of righteousness and happiness in this world as well.

Tolerance of Others.

It is somewhat doubtful how far our boasted toleration of other men's views would be found upon examination to extend. In regard to those things to which you are indifferent it is easy to be tolerant, but where great and vital interests are affected it is still difficult to accord perfect freedom of opinion.—Jewish Exponent.

The Greatest Need.

Man's first and greatest need is to obtain grace, for without it he perishes; His second is to retain it, for if it is lost he is undone; his third is to increase it, for day by day his temptations and trials multiply, and his fourth is its perfecting, for only in the consummation is his eternal glory attained.—Presbyterian.

Belief and Disbelief.

It is much more easy to disbelieve than to believe. This is obvious on the side of reason, but it is also true on that of the spirit, for to disbelieve is in accordance with environment or custom, while to believe necessitates a spiritual use of the imagination.—Professor George J. Romanes.

To Be Miserable.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you and what people think of you.—Charles Kingsley.

The Virtues of the Mothers.

I think it must be somewhere written that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children as well as the sins of the fathers.—Charles Dickens.

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Washington is a most interesting city. The Capitol, the Congressional Library, the National Museum, and the Monument are among the great creations of civilized man. To afford an opportunity to visit the city while Congress is in session, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of low-rate ten-day excursions to the National Capital, to leave Pittsburg February 17, March 17, April 14 and May 12. Round trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington; returning, tickets will be good on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited. These tickets will also be good to stop off at Baltimore within their limit. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona.....	11.40 A. M.	$7 35.
Tyrone.....	12.03 P. M.	7 25.
Huntingdon.....	12.35 "	6 65.
Mount Union.....	f12.54 "	6 35.
Lewistown Junction.	1.33 "	5 60.
Washington	Arrive 7.15 "	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to agent.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Streets, Pittsburg. 1-19-5t

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough and is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

If you want to know the defects of a railway consult the man who rides on a pass.

What It Means.

When we advertise that we will guarantee Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, or Dr. King's New Life Pills, it means that we are authorized by the proprietors to sell these remedies on a positive guarantee, that if purchaser is not satisfied with results, we will refund the purchase price. These medicines have been sold on this guarantee for many years and there could be no more conclusive evidence of their great merit. Ask about them and give them a trial. Sold at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

The city of Damascus, in Syria, is so ancient that no record of its origin can be discovered in any written histories.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, a risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—Pupils admitted any day at the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. None but the best methods are used so that to day it is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Spring Term will begin May 2. For catalogue address Henry R. Moyer, Director.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and billiousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pill. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

The Eleventh of the New York Herald's Competitive Sermons is on "The Sin of Despising Others"—Dr. Talmage Preaches on "Traps For the Unwary."

"He that despiseth his neighbor sinneth.' Prov. xiv., 21.

There is a great deal of sin in the world which the ordinary conscience neither recognizes nor condemns. With most of us the standard of right and wrong is purely conventional. If we do not break the letter of the Ten Commandments; if we keep clear of acts which public opinion forbids; if we maintain a character upon which society sets no brand, then we feel at peace within ourselves and make sure that we are God's elect.

We do not see what subtle and far-reaching things good and evil are—how they interweave themselves into all our acts, our words and motives, and secret thoughts even; and how they depend, not upon the fashion of the hour or the place, but upon eternal and unchangeable principles. An enlightened and sensitive conscience would see sin in a thousand things which pass with the majority as indifferent, if not actually praiseworthy. It is not in nice points of religious observance that places our moral character above suspicion half so much as in those weightier matters of justice and mercy and truth which are involved in all the business and intercourse of daily life. Thousands who would tremble to participate in any of the so-called amusements of society, and who are as strict and ostentatious as the Pharisees in regard to prayer and other duties, are yet living in such an atmosphere of uncharitableness and wrong that they are actually further from the kingdom of heaven than the very publicans and harlots. In a terse, direct and emphatic way a form of guilt is pointed out by Solomon which we seldom think of, yet which we are all very prone to fall into, and which is one of the peculiarly besetting sins of that large class of men who are disposed to be religious without being godly. The chief characteristic of these people is to trust in themselves that they are righteous, and to treat others in a way which unmistakably declares, "Stand aloof, for we are holier than you," and they are so far from thinking such spiritual haughtiness sinful that they regard it as an actual proof of their divine sonship. Such conduct never fails to insure moral resentment and to elicit the rebuke, "He that despiseth his neighbor sinneth."

The parable of the Good Samaritan supplies a most beautiful explanation of the word "neighbor." It teaches that every man with whom we come in contact or relation is to be regarded and treated as our "neighbor." The fact that I know of a man's existence, and that I can in any way reach and influence him, is enough to bring me under responsibility in regard to him. The broad Atlantic may roll between us; whole continents and burning deserts and muddy swamps may separate us; but if there is any channel of communication between us—any electric current, so to speak, by which sympathy may be created and love may act—that man is as truly my neighbor as if we met in the same market or lived in the same street.

Notice what it is to despise our neighbor. To entertain mean and contemptuous thoughts of our neighbor is obviously to despise him. We should always remember that there is vastly more in common than there is of difference between the highest and more cultured and the lowest and most ignorant. Frequently, however, we forget this, and from mere diversity of outward circumstances we look upon each other with feelings of haughty superiority and contempt. As a consequence the rich and the great sometimes undervalue and insult the poor and the lowly; and the poor and the lowly in return hate the rich and the great, and ascribe all their importance solely to their wealth and rank. Surely, in both cases, this is despising their neighbor—forgetting their common humanity, their common dignity and their common origin.

To treat your neighbor with indifference, as if there were no ties binding you together, and no sympathy due from one to the other, is to despise him. The affinities of human nature are such that it is treason to place ourselves in proud isolation from the race to which we naturally belong, and gaze upon the sufferings and helplessness of our kind with stoical indifference. Such conduct is not only reprehensible, it is actually sinful. It is sinful because it is a great wrong done to humanity. It rouses within man bitter, bad, resentful feelings, which sets class against class. Its tendency is to destroy self-respect, and let a man once lose that and there is no telling what he may become.

Again, to despise one's neighbor is an offence against social unity. The social organism can only be held together by a true and proper recognition of the usefulness and necessity of each individual to the whole. Society is one body. Its members are manifold, but they are all knit together in the closest bonds.

There is no such thing as real independence. And hence for any man to despise his neighbor is just as wrong and foolish as it would be for the head to say to the feet, "I have no need of you;" for his influence, as far as it goes, operates to the disorganization of society—to the breaking up of that unity and sympathy upon which the general hapiness and well being depend. Despising your neighbor is to sin against your own soul. By such conduct the great forces ever operating for the formation of your own character and the shaping of your own destiny are undervalued. We depend upon each other.

This offence is also a sin against God. Humanity is His child—the outcast and the sinful as well as the poor. If you despise his child, He says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

W. H. KERSHAW,
Pastor First Congregational Church, Park Ridge, N. J.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY.

Various Pitfalls Exposed by the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

TEXT: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die."—I Samuel xiv., 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing the fields of pollen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an excitement which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die unless they leave their heated apartments, and they follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the bee, and part of it the life of the fields?

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by God's command must be exterminated. The soldiery were positively forbidden to stop to eat until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming through the woods they found a place where the bees had been busy—a great honey manufactory. Honey gathered in the hollow of the trees until it had overflowed upon the ground in great profusion of sweetness. All the army obeyed orders and touched it not save Jonathan, and he not knowing the military order about abstinence dipped the end of a stick he had in his hand into the candied liquid, and as yellow and tempting it glowed on the end of the stick he put it to his mouth and ate the honey. Judgment fell upon him, and but for special intervention he would have been slain. In my text Jonathan announces his awful mistake: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and lo, I must die." Alas, what multitudes of people in all ages have been damaged by forbidden honey, by which I mean temptation, delicious and attractive, but damaging and destructive.

Corrupt literature is doing more to-day for the disruption of domestic life than any other cause. Elopements, marital intrigues, sly correspondence, fictitious names given at postoffice windows, clandestine meetings in parks, and at ferry gates, and in hotel parlors, and conjugal perjuries are among the ruinous results. When a woman, young or old, gets her head thoroughly stuffed with the modern novel she is in appalling peril. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leave no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman and ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition. Life is so short and your time for improvement so abbreviated that you cannot afford to fill up with husks, and cinders and debris.

Stimulating liquids also come into the category of temptation delicious but deathful. You say, "I cannot bear the taste of intoxicating liquor, and how any man can like it is to me an amazement." Well, then, it is no credit to you that you do not take it. Do not brag about your total abstinence, because it is not from any principle that you reject alcoholism, but for the reason that you reject certain styles of food—you simply don't like the taste of them. But multitudes of people have a natural fondness for all kinds of intoxicants. They like it so much that it makes them smack their lips to look at it. They are dyspeptic and they like to aid digestion; or they are annoyed by insomnia, and they take it to produce sleep; or they are troubled, and they take it to make them oblivious; or they feel happy, and they must celebrate their hilarity. They begin with mint julep sucked through two straws in the Long Branch piazza and end in the ditch, taking from a jug a liquid half kerosene and half whisky.

One would suppose that men would take warning from some of the ominous names given to intoxicants, and stand off from the devastating influence. You have noticed, for instance, that some of the restaurants are called "The Shades," typical of the fact that it puts a man's reputation in the shade, and his morals in the shade, and his prosperity in the shade, and his wife and children in the shade, and his immortal destiny in the shade. Now, I find on some of the liquor signs in all our cities the words "Old Crow," mightily suggestive of the carcass and the filthy raven that swoops upon it. Men and women without number slain of rum, but unburied, and this evil is pecking at their glazed eyes, and pecking at their bloated cheek, and pecking at their destroyed manhood and womanhood, thrusting beak and claw into the mortal remains of what once was gloriously alive, but now morally dead. "Old Crow!" But alas! how many take no warning. Remember Jonathan and the forbidden honey in the woods at Bethaven.

Furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations delicious but destructive. You who have crossed the ocean many times have noticed that always one of the best rooms has, from morning until late at night, been given up to gambling practices. I heard of men who went on board with enough for an European excursion who landed without money to get their baggage up to the hotel or railroad station.

State Legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so-called "meetings." Every man who voted for such infamous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

Stock-gambling comes into the same catalogue. It must be very exhilarating to go into the stock market and, depositing a small sum of money, run the chance of taking out a fortune. Many men are doing an honest and safe business in the stock market, and you are an ignoramus if you do not know that it is just as legitimate to deal in stocks as it is to deal in coffee, or sugar, or flour. But nearly all the outsiders who go there on a financial excursion lose all. The old spiders eat up the unsuspecting flies. I had a friend who put his hand on his hip-pocket and said in substance: "I have there the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." His home is to-day penniless. What was the matter? Stock-gambling. Gambling is gambling, whether is stocks or breadstuffs, or dice, or race horse betting. Exhilaration at the start, but a raving brain, and a shattered nervous system, and a sacrificed property, and a destroyed soul at the last. Young men, buy no lottery tickets, purchase no prize-packages, bet on no base-ball games or yacht racing, have no faith in luck, answer no mysterious circulars, proposing great income for small investments, drive away the buzzards that hover around our hotels trying to entrap strangers. Go out and make an honest living. Have God on your side, and be a candidate for heaven. Remember all the paths of sin are banked with flowers at the start, and there are plenty of helpful hands to fetch the gay charger to your door and hold the stirrup while you mount. But further on the horse plunges to the bit in a slough inextricable.

The best honey is not like that which Jonathan took on the end of the rod and brought to his lips, but that which God puts on the banqueting table of mercy, at which we are all invited to sit. When a man may sit at the King's banquet, why will he go down the steps and contend for the refuse and bones of a hound's kennel? "Sweeter than honey and the honeycomb," says David, is the truth of God. "With honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee," says God to the recreant. Here is honey gathered from the blossoms of trees of life, and with [illegible] made out of the wood of the Cross [illegible] it up for all your souls.

SENATOR GORMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

LOUIS E. McCOMAS.
(Republican, elected to the United States Senate by the Maryland Legislature.)

SENATE IS FOR SILVER.

Teller's Concurrent Resolution Passed, 47 to 32.

THE LINES ARE DRAWN FOR 1900.

Twelve Republicans Voted For the Measure, and One Democrat, Caffery, of Louisiana, Voted Against It—Provides That Bonds Are Payable in Gold or Silver at the Option of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—By a vote of 47 yeas to 32 nays, or a majority of 15, the United States Senate has passed the Teller resolution declaring that the bonds of the United States are payable in standard silver dollars, and that such payment is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the public credit.

HENRY M. TELLER, OF COLORADO.
(Author of the silver resolution passed by the United States Senate.)

In the debate leading up to the final vote, no less than twenty-five Senators took part. That the debate was interesting was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded throughout the day, and that it was important was evidenced by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

From 10 o'clock a. m. until 7 p. m. the contest was continued. When the voting began, it was evident that party lines were being broken on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts that the most decided break occurred. On the Republican side, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, did not answer to their names on that roll call, and many of the Republicans voted directly against the amendment. Upon the final passage of the resolution, some Republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter, of Montana; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Clark, of Wyoming; Pritchard, of North Carolina; Shoup, of Idaho; Warren, of Wyoming, and Wolcott, of Colorado, voted for the resolution.

Of the forty-seven Senators who made up the affirmative column, twenty-nine were Democrats, seven were Populists, three were Silver Republicans, seven were Republicans who have hitherto been aligned with the Administration, and one was an Independent, Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota. The negative vote was composed exclusively of Republicans, with one exception, Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana. Of all the Gold Democrats, including Mr. Gray and Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Caffery was the only one to remain faithful to the anti-silver cause unto the end. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gorman ranged themselves with the majority of their party and voted consistently on that side from the beginning of the vote until the end.

MANUFACTURERS DINE.

National Association Entertains President McKinley at Its Annual Banquet.

The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers was given Thursday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, with President McKinley as the guest of honor. It was the largest public dinner ever given in New York, and the resources of the hotel were taxed to the utmost to accommodate the members and guests on one floor. Nearly 1000 were served in the large ballroom and its adjoining rooms and in the Astoria annex.

The banquet hall was decorated with flowers and the National colors, and a life-sized portrait of President McKinley hung on the wall behind the speakers' table. Many women listened to the speechmaking from the boxes.

The table ornamentation consisted of cut flowers in glorious profusion. At either end of the President's table were immense set pieces of tulips, and on the centre was a basket of purple and white orchids. Each of the other tables—there were sixty-four in all—had one set piece of some particular flower on the centre, and great vases of the same flower extending its entire length. With the sorbet were served miniature cotton looms of polished wood, the wool showing little bands of cotton with the words "National Association of Manufacturers" woven into them.

The souvenir menu card was an elaborate affair. It consisted of engravings illustrative of New York. The menu card specially prepared for the President bore on the front cover the word "President," the monogram of the association, and the date in solid gold. It was inclosed in a polished bird's-eye maple case lined with white satin.

The President was cordially greeted when he entered, and again when, introduced by the Chairman, he arose to speak. His address aroused even more enthusiasm. When he spoke of currency reform and quoted the words that it was the duty of the National Government "to coin money and declare the value thereof," and asserted that Congress should make every effort to put the currency of the country on a sound and stable basis, whether the effort succeeded or not, he carried his audience with him. They cheered for some moments, and during the remainder of his speech, which referred almost entirely to the necessity for stable currency and a redemption of the pledges contained in the St. Louis platform, his every sentence was punctuated with applause.

Other speakers were ex-Senator Warner Miller, Theodore C. Search, President of the association; Senator Frye, Charles Emory Smith and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland.

GENERAL ARANGURAN KILLED.

Cuban Brigadier Who Executed Colonel Ruiz Killed by Spaniards.

At noon Thursday Lieutenant-Colonel Benedicte, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised, near Tapaste, Cuba, the camp of the insurgent Brigadier-General Nestor Aranguran, killing Aranguran and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents, and wounding others, who made their escape.

The body of General Aranguran was taken by train to Havana and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

Brigadier Aranguran was about thirty-four years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair and a small mustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg, is dressed in cashmere trousers, a gray woolen coat, yellow shoes, and gaiters comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and the vest once belonged to Lieutenant-Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of Captain-General Blanco who, having gone last December to Aranguran's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguran or with his approval.

According to the Spanish authorities, Aranguran was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm, between Campo Florida and Tapaste. He was wounded and, on trying to escape, was shot dead. Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguran's band.

To Improve Swamp Lands.

A Chicago company is about to drain and improve the swamp lands of Wisconsin.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C 1

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

The coal output of West Virginia for 1897 amounted to 13,500,000 tons.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much fa th in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The agricultural products of Kansas for 1897 amounted to $230,410,143.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, Eas't'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

About thirty-two per cent. of the tillable land of Arkansas is under cultivation.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

The supply of granite in Missouri is believed to be without limit.

Sciatic Rheumatism

"I have been troubled with sciatic rheumatism and have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I improved every day and now am as well as I ever was in my life. I feel five years younger than I did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. O'BRIEN, 2515 4th Avenue, West Troy, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The King's Bounty.

King Humbert recently visited an Italian hospital and left a sum of money with the directors, so that the patients might each have some additional delicacy in honor of the event. One of the sick men, hearing of this, complained that his dinner had been no better than usual. The nurse explained to him: "My good fellow, the state of your health doesn't permit of any change in your diet, but the doctor had ordered you a dozen leeches, and as a treat, we are going to apply eighteen."—London Sketch.

"Surprise Furniture."

"Surprise furniture" seems to be the rule rather than the exception nowadays, but the oddest of all odd pieces is a pretty little round table, upholstered in old brocade, with an arrangement for showing one or two miniatures. The half-top (it cannot be clearly defined) revolves with a touch, revealing all the necessaries for writing a hasty note or telegram and pockets for letters and cards, and another turn discloses just what is required for a 5 o'clock tea in lovely china.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

KLONDIKE!

When, where, and how to get there—quickly—safely. The cost. Extraordinary inducements for able-bodied men with little capital.

World's fastest steamboat owned by this company. Most complete transportation facilities. Owning gold dredges can clear $10,000 to $50,000 a day. Officers of company include Assistant Secretary of War Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn, ex-Senator Blackburn, ex-Commissioner of Pensions Hon. Dominick Murphy, Jack McQuestin, for 36 years, and Hank Summers, for 11 years, residents of Klondike section. Write, inclosing 6c. in stamps, for complete printed information.

KLONDIKE, YUKON AND COPPER RIVER CO.,
Suite 132 Loan and Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.

WORK FOR YOU

100 per cent. profit and a chance to win hundreds of dollars in Gold and a Fine Gold Watch. For particulars address, W. T. Cheatham, Jr., Henderson, N. C.

THE KLONDIKE TRAIL

Greatest puzzle of the season. Old and young. By mail, 10c. E. W. Mitchell, 32 Nassau St., Room 28, N. Y.

Iowa Farms for sale. $2 per acre cash, balance ¼ crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CYCLING NOTES.

It costs $6700 a year to run the L. A. W. headquarters in New York City.

Wheelmen generally are watching the chainless wheel question closely.

The Boston Bicycle Club is the oldest cycling organization in the country.

Massachusetts good roads men are agitating the passage of a wide tire law.

The bicycle, it is expected, will play a prominent part at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Four years ago bicycles weighing thirty-five pounds were considered to be light enough.

One of the magistrates in New York has decided that a bicycle is a necessity, not a luxury.

The man who makes guesses places the number of cyclists in the United States at 2,000,000.

If you keep your bicycle in a warm room all winter you are certain to need new tires in the spring.

A new machine which seems to be growing into popularity in the business world is the double carrier for two riders.

To give warning with your foot is the latest thing. An ingenious cyclist has invented a bicycle bell which fastens to the pedal.

With the popularity of the bicycle the monkey jackets and skin-tight knickerbockers of the old "ordinary" riders have entirely disappeared.

Nearly every English racer rides a machine scaling nearer twenty-four pounds than twenty pounds, and most are convinced that a little extra weight by no means diminishes the speed.

A growing tendency to admit women to membership in bicycle clubs is a sign of the times. The fair sex is on an equal footing with the boys in many such organizations, particularly in the larger cities.

A new footrest for bicycles is attached to the under bar of the frame and supports the heels in such a position that the toes lie on opposite sides of the front wheel and can be pressed against the tire to act as a brake.

The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of bicycle tires in the United States is estimated at $8,000,000, the number of persons employed at 3000 and the number of tires produced annually at 4,000,000.

Bicycle cranks are being made with a circular disk mounted at the outer end, with the pedal attached to one edge as to revolve as the crank turns and keep the pedal farther away from the crankshaft on the down stroke.

A minister in Springfield, Mass., is said to have received a bicycle as a present from the manufacturer on condition that it should be advertised by him from the pulpit. In order to fulfil his contract he preached a sermon on "Sunshine from Between the Wheels," and at the close he announced to his hearers the name of the wheel he rode and advised them to get only good ones.

THE LABOR WORLD.

America has 302 tinplate mills.

Cincinnati hasn't a non-union cigar factory.

Virginia's Legislature passed a bill to provide seats for women workers in stores.

The Druggists' League throughout the country is making demand for shorter hours for drug clerks.

It is said that nearly twenty-one thousand persons are employed in cycle factories in Great Britain.

Extensive plans have been formed for the development of the mining industry in Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

The first week of the New England cotton mill strike ended with both sides firm in maintaining their contentions.

The large majority of New England laborers are now French Canadians and foreigners of different nationalities.

Nearly 200 Chattanooga colored men have gone to the works of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, Pueblo, Col.

Five hundred miners at Dayton, Tenn., are on strike on account of a notice that hereafter men would be docked for all slate found in their cars.

It is reported that a new worsted plant will be built in Johnson, about a mile from Olneyville Square, R. I., and that the site has been surveyed and staked out.

Kansas City's Industrial Council appointed a committee to visit the merchants of Kansas City and request that none but anion labor be employed in making repairs.

Considerable indignation is felt by white carpenters and mechanics in Honolulu at the employment of Chinese and Japanese mechanics alone on the construction of their costly residences by several Government officials.

The Metropolitan Iron & Land Company, of Ironwood, operating the Norrie group of mines and employing 1060 men, announced a raise of wages. It is not given out what the raise will be, but it will probably be ten per cent. at least.

The late H. L. Pierce, of Milton, Mass., left $100 to each and every one of the employes of Walter Baker & Co., chocolate makers, of which firm he had been a member for many years. The other night the 425 employes received their $100 checks.

The Dublin dock laborers' union has decided that the practice of extinguishing the city lamps at or before 6 o'clock on midwinter mornings is unfair treatment to the workingmen of the city, who have in most cases to travel long distances to reach their work in proper time.

Fred Hess has begun a suit for $25,000 against the San Francisco Typographical Union because the union refused him membership and tried to force him out of his employment. He was in charge of typesetting machines and had not served an apprenticeship as a printer.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Pope can speak English, German, Italian and French perfectly.

George Gould has been doing jury duty in New Jersey at $2 per day.

Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, strange as it may seem, has an antipathy for horse-racing.

Governor Black and Controller Roberts, of New York State, were both born in York County, Maine.

Richard Croker will return to England in April and run his horses at the first Newmarket meeting.

The late Benjamin Butterworth was the most popular man in Washington and is universally lamented.

A biography of the Prince of Wales, written by Mary Belloc, an English journalist, has been brought out in London.

Mr. Gladstone is said to suffer so intensely from the neuralgic pains in his face that he was heard to remark at Cannes he wishes it were all over.

It is said that the betrothal of the King of Spain to the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, will shortly be announced.

SENATOR M'LAURIN RE-ELECTED.

South Carolina Selects Him to Fill Earle's Unexpired Term.

Both houses of the South Carolina General Assembly voted at Columbia for United States Senator. The primary nomination of Senator J. L. McLaurin was ratified. The vote for him was unanimous with the exception of the ballot of the lone colored member of the House. He voted for George W. Murray.

SENATOR J. L. M'LAURIN.

The two houses met in joint assembly the next day to canvass the vote and declare the result. McLaurin is elected to succeed himself for the rest of the unexpired term of the late General Joseph H. Earle,

M'KINLEY GREETS DOLE.

The Chief Executive of Hawaii Arrives at Washington.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, is in Washington, the guest of the United States. The Hawaiian Presidential party arrived at 2.15 Wednesday afternoon, the train which brought the visitors from Chicago having been delayed two hours by a severe storm. The honors due the President of the new republic were extended with great simplicity on his arrival, but the plans which had been made for an elaborate military and civic demonstration were abandoned at his own request. President Dole had said that he preferred to come to the capital in a democratic manner, and, in accordance with his wish, only a simple escort party met him on his arrival.

President McKinley's carriage, occupied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Adee, greeted the Hawaiian party at the station. Assistant Secretary Cridler of the State Department, Major Heistand of the Army, Lieutenant-Commander Phelps of the Navy, and Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, had met the Hawaiian visitors at Chicago and accompained them to Washington.

President Dole's party consisted of Mrs. Dole; his Secretary, Major G. P. Iaukea, and his physician, Dr. E. A. Day of Honolulu. They were driven to the Arlington Hotel, where the rooms on the second floor known as the state apartments had been reserved for President and Mrs. Dole.

Within an hour President McKinley paid a visit of ceremony to the Hawaiian President, being accompanied from the White House by Secretary Porter and Colonel Bingham, the army officer detailed as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Cordial greetings were exchanged by the two chief magistrates, and some formal words of welcome were spoken by President McKinley.

Before 5 o'clock President Dole returned the call, being escorted to the Executive Mansion by Minister Hatch, Assistant Secretaries of State Cridler and Adee, and Major Heistand. Secretary Iaukea and Mr. Day accompanied Mr. Dole.

NEW CANCELLATION STAMP.

It Will Soon Be Introduced in All the Postoffices.

A new hand stamp to be used for the cancellation of mail matter will soon be adopted by the Postoffice Department. That now in use has been found unsatisfactory in several respects, the principal defect being that the impression made was not always complete and clearly defined. Several months ago the Department invited inventors to submit designs for the new stamps whose principal advantages should be in the direction of simplicity, durability and cheapness.

In consequence about 200 such designs were submitted. These have been under examination by a committee consisting of Alexander Grant, W. H. Lamar and M. W. Lewis. They have agreed on the design which they think is the best adapted for use of the service, and have made a report to Postmaster General Gary. The new stamp will be introduced gradually, taking the place of the old ones as fast as the Department deems practicable.

CLEVELAND BUYS A FARM.

He Will Stock It With Game Birds and Maintain a Shooting Preserve.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has purchased from Captain Foster W. Van Kirk an eighty-five acre tract of land adjoining the Captain's Rosedale farm, about two miles west of Princeton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, will make a game preserve of the tract and stock it with quail, pheasants, partridges, and other game birds for the pleasure of himself and his friends. The neighboring farmers will join him in protecting the birds. This makes three game preserves in the section. The largest is that of Pierre Lorillard at Jobstown, Burlington County, which is stocked principally with pheasants and English hares. It is several hundred acres in extent, and adjoins the pine lands of Burlington County. Just east of Trenton, Colonel A. R. Kuser, of the Governor's staff, has a large farm, which he yearly stocks with quail for the pleasure of his friends the following autumn.

Italian Reserves to Be Called Out.

Owing to the bread riots, it has been decided to call out one class of the Italian reserves. The Minister of the Treasury, Signor Branca, in the Chamber of Deputies introduced a decree reducing the duties on cereals, in view of the bread famine prevailing.

Germany and Dreyfus.

Germany's Foreign Minister confirmed by a solemn official declaration to a Reichstag committee the news of eleven weeks ago that Germany never had any dealing with Dreyfus.

DENVER BARBECUE STAMPEDED.

Crowd Breaks Down Tables and Feasts on Six Tons of Meats.

A great barbecue closed the National Stock Growers' Convention at Denver, Col., after three days of harmonious and important deliberations. The organization of the Live Stock Association of the United States of America was completed by the selection of an Executive Committee.

The closing number on the programme was the last barbecue to be given in America where buffalo is to appear on the menu. It was held at the Union Stock Yards, and the Burlington Railway and the street car companies carried from 25,000 to 30,000 people to the grounds. The six tons of meats served were hardly enough to satisfy all, and before the crowds could be served the tables against which they were surging gave way, and, brushing aside police and military guards the crowds overran the grounds, helping themselves to what was in sight. Governor Adams and Mayor McMurray were present, but their expostulations were unheeded. The crowd was good-natured, and no one was hurt in the stampede, but there being no possibility of restoring order, the management declared the barbecue over.

LYNCHED A COLORED WOMAN.

She Was Stripped by a Posse and Then Shot to Death.

John and Harvey Pearson, colored, were captured by George Beard, a planter of considerable wealth and political influence, of Vidalia, La., for an attempted assault and locked in an outbuilding. He left them under the guard of young Beard while he went for the parish officer. During his absence the prisoners opened fire through a window on young Beard, wounding him. He returned the fire, killing them both, but was clubbed into unconsciousness by Mary Pearson, mother of the men.

Mary Pearson was followed into the woods with hounds. She was captured by a posse and shot down. Mary Pearson was regarded as the leader of the colored faction. She had instigated the first trouble. Her death was terrible. Her body was stripped of its raiment, and running nude through the dark swamp she was torn to shreds with buckshot. Her head was nearly shot off. The trunk was also mutilated with knife cuts.

PRIVATE JONES A HERO.

Seven Lives Saved at the California Jubilee Celebration.

Battery I of the Regular Army has a hero in Private John M. Jones, a native of Rogersville, Tenn. On California's late Jubilee Day, at San Francisco, he saved seven men from instant death at the Lime Point Fort. A squad of seven was firing a salute, fifty pounds of powder inclosed in a woolen bag being the charge.

One load did not discharge and the officer ordered it pulled out of the cannon. This was done, and as the bag dropped to the ground it was seen that one corner of it was ignited. In an instant the powder would have caught.

With one bound Private Jones was beside the smouldering bag, and with his bare hands he rolled and smothered the burning wool before it could ignite the powder, and to make sure he plastered some damp earth into the singed edges.

MINERS' WAR IS SETTLED.

An Advance of Ten Cents in Wages and an Eight-Hour Day.

The joint convention at Chicago of coal operators and miners adjourned sine die, having perfected and ratified an agreement which will prevent a general strike for more than a year. The miners say and the operators concede that the settlement reached involved a great victory for organized labor in this country. Three hundred thousand men will get an advance in wages equivalent to ten cents a ton, making an increase of about $7,000,000 a year in the earning capacity of the miners in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. A far greater matter of importance is the concession of the eight-hour work day, with a uniform wage for day work throughout the States represented.

Bridegroom 83, Bride 62.

The Rev. Lowell Harding and Mrs. Angie Watrous, former matron of the Old Ladies' Home, was married at Binghamton, N. Y., by the Rev. J. H. Race. Mr. Harding is eighty-three years of age and Mrs. Watrous is sixty-two. Mr. Harding's children were opposed to the match, but he overcame this by deeding his property, valued at $100,000, in trust to them, retaining only about $10,000, which he gave to the bride.

Shot by His Own Deathtrap.

Former Judge Wilhite Carpenter, of Shepherdsville, Ky., set a guntrap for thieves in a country store which he owns, and was mortally wounded by the device. He walked into the store, forgetting all about the trap. His right leg was blown off at the knee. He was eighty-one years old.

Engineers Give Up the Fight.

A majority of the engineers in England, who have been on strike for six months, have voted in favor of accepting the terms of the employers. The exact figures have not yet been divulged, but the proportion is said to be about 25,000 in favor of acceptance to 11,000 against it.

Progress of the Wheat Deal.

The price of cash wheat advanced five cents to $1.10 in Chicago under the influence of the Leiter party. Heavy sales were made for export. The Leiter syndicate claims to control all the surplus wheat in the country, which it estimates at 15,000,000 bushels.

Confessed to Save His Cousin.

Alexander Ciaramello, the self-confessed murderer of Natalio Brogno, told the story in New York City of how he committed the crime. He did not implicate his cousin, Angelo Carbone, who is now under sentence of death in Sing Sing prison's death house for the murder.

Big Storm on the Black Sea.

A violent storm prevailed on the Black Sea. Hundreds of villages along the coast were wrecked. Shipping at Odessa suffered severely, the damage being placed at more than 100,000 roubles. There were many shipwrecks at different places along the shore.

Origin of Oxtail Soup.

Among the Protestants driven from France by that astute and liberal-minded sovereign Louis XIV were a colony of weavers, who, all the world knows, settled at Spitalfields in England, where their descendants weave silk to this day. On their arrival in Great Britain, before the looms could be set up and a market found for their industry, the wanderers were reduced to the last extremities of destitution and hunger. Looking about them for anything that could be utilized for food, they discovered that owners of English slaughter houses threw away as worthless the tails of the cattle they killed. Like all the poor in France, these worthy weavers were excellent cooks, and knew that at home such "caudal appendages" were very highly valued for the tenderness and flavor of the meat. To the amazement and disgust of the English villagers, the new arrivals proceeded to collect this "refuse" and carry it home for food. As the first principle of French culinary art is the "pot au feu," the tails were mostly converted into soup, on which the exiles feasted and thrived.

Their poor neighbors, astonished and envious at seeing the despised French indulging daily in savory dishes unknown to English palates, and tempted like "Jack's" giant by the smell of "fresh meat," began to inquire into the matter and slowly realized how, in their ignorance, they had been throwing away the most succulent and delicate food. The news of this discovery gradually spreading through all classes, oxtail became, and has remained, the National English soup.—New York Post.

The Human Nose.

A nose thick and flat is an unfavorable feature with men as well as women, usually signifying that the character is predominated by material instincts, while a turned-up nose with wide nostrils betokens a vain disposition.

Especially wide nostrils are signs of courage, strength and pride; small nostrils of weakness and timidity. Noses large in every respect are usually found among men, and when a woman possesses a large nose it indicates she is masculine in character.

The nose, the form of which has so much to do with the beauty of the face, is amenable to culture, and we have it on the authority of a German physician that it is beyond dispute that during half an ordinary human life the nose is capable of receiving more noble form. The mental training of an individual has a great deal to do with shaping the nose.

The small, flat nose, found among women and called the soubrette nose, when occurring with an otherwise agreeable cast of countenance, indicates a gracious and cheerful naivete, combined with considerable curiosity. Such a nose is seldom found among men, and when a man is unfortunate enough to possess it he is characterized by weak and deficient sagacity.

Chalky Bed of the Atlantic.

The bed of the Atlantic from 400 to 2000 fathoms is covered with an ooze, or very fine chalky deposit, consisting to a great extent of minute broken shells.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The first iron works in Nebraska began operations at Omaha in 1879.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are 22,000 publications in North America which print advertisements.

I coud not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

The value of the natural gas produced in Kansas in 1896 amounted to $124,750.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

During 1897 the furnaces of Alabama have sent 200,000 tons of iron to Europe.

Bunch all the worst pains in a lump like this:

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO.

USE

ST. JACOBS OIL.

It will cure them all,
Separately, Surely, Quickly.

MOLER'S BARBER SCHOOL, 331 Bowery, N.Y. City. Barber trade taught in eight weeks. New system. Positions guaranteed when through. Tools donated. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

1000 COPIES of "THE NEW AND TRUE RELIGION," 425 pages, handsomely bound, brimful of new ideas on social ethics, political economy, how to be happy, sent free to 1000 young men who send parents' certificate of obedience, industry, good habits, courtesy to others. C. M. STEBBINS, Hartsdale, N.Y.

A Benefactress' Kind Act.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. John Tansey, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Michigan, is one of those women who always know just what to do in all trouble and sickness. One that is a mother to those in distress. To a reporter she said:

"I am the mother of ten children and have raised eight of them. Several years ago we had a serious time with my daughter, which began when she was about sixteen years old. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Having never had any consumption in our family, as we come of good old Irish and Scotch stock, we did not think it was that. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which, as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood.

"It is impossible to describe the feeling John and I had as we noticed our daughter slowly passing away from us. We finally found, however, a medicine that seemed to

Most of the Time She Was Confined to Bed.

help her, and from the first we noticed a decided change for the better, and after three months' treatment her health was so greatly improved you would not have recognized her. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. The medicine used was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have always kept these pills in the house since and have recommended them to many people. I have told many mothers about them and they have effected some wonderful cures.

"Every mother in this land should keep these pills in the house, as they are good for many ailments, particularly those arising from impoverished or diseased blood, and weakened nerve force."

Calcined seed pearls are considered a medicine of great potency by the Chinese, and beautiful artwork in mother-of-pearl has long been executed both in China and Japan. In the Phillipines windows are made of mother-of-pearl, and in Cashmere it is used for inlaying inscriptions on tombstones.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept a substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ALASKA OUTFITS

Don't make the fatal error of buying a lot of worthless stuff and paying heavy freight charges across the continent and find when you arrive in Alaska that your supplies are of no value.

Your life depends upon having a proper Alaska outfit.

We are the Pioneers of the Alaska outfitting business in Seattle and have sold thousands of outfits. We know EXACTLY what is required and how to pack it.

We mail free of charge to any part of the world a good map showing the best route and a supply list showing the cost and weight of articles required for "one man for one year." Address

COOPER & LEVY
104 & 106 First Avenue, South,
Dept. N, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Ref.: DEXTER HORTON & CO., Bankers, Seattle

POTATOES $1.50 a Bbl

Largest Seed POTATO growers in America. The "Rural New-Yorker" gives Salzer's Earliest Wisconsin a yield of 786 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Book, Farm Seed Samples, worth $10 to get a start, 10c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—

When You Want to Look on the Bright Side of Things
Use
SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

T. J. C. Ripple, of Orbisonia, made a business trip to this place Monday.

C. B. Wagoner and wife, of Shirleysburg, were the guests of Stanton Heeter and wife Saturday and Sunday.

Sigel Ashman, one of Clay township's professional farmers made a business trip to Philipsburg the past week.

S. G. Rudy, County Superintendent, visited our borough school on Monday. A number of the directors accompanied him on his official visit.

Wm. Valentine, whom we reported in last week's ITEM as being insane has improved somewhat. He is rational on most of the subjects on which he converses.

Fraker Bros., of Fort Littleton, are shipping quite a lot of lumber from this place. They have four saw mills cutting lumber for them most of which is shipped from this place.

E. P. Heeter received some painful bruises one day the past week the result of handling a hand-spike above his head, which slipped and struck him on the head. The wound however is not of a serious nature.

It costs the round sum of two dollars for the acknowledgement of a deed by husband and wife in the state of Virginia when the land is outside of the state. Wonder what it costs when the land is situated in the state?

The boys and girls are getting in full time coasting down the hills. The coat of ice and the light fall of snow has put the hills in good condition for coasting. We do not think that the children should be deprived of their sport or enjoyment, but we do think it advisable that they should place a flagman on the crossings so as to avoid danger. Many horses are of too nervous a disposition to allow a coasting sled to run near them without becoming frightened and perhaps cause a runaway.

There is now enrolled in our school fifty-eight pupils which is entirely too many to be handled by one teacher, especially in a mixed school. There are about forty classes to be heard and only six hours to hear them. This gives an average to each class of nine minutes to recite and do you think a teacher can do justice to the pupils in the short space of nine minutes to each class? We think not nor even do what he desires to do with the school in its overcrowded condition. This evil can only be remedied by opening another school and which will have to be done by the beginning of the next term if the population of the school children keeps on increasing as it has the past year. We are not writing this to cast any reflection on the teacher for we feel confident that he is doing all that he or any other teacher can do with the present condition of affairs, but more to waken up the directors to a fuller sense of their duty as is devolved upon them by the office.

The late wedded couple, B. T. Bence, Esq., and wife was given a large infare at the residence of his mother on last Friday. The guests were the immediate relatives of the bride and groom. Dinner was served at one o'clock when all present partook of a bounteous meal after which the guests were agreeably entertained until towards evening when they repaired to their respective homes, leaving only a few guests to grace the household and witness the treat that awaited them on the part of the callithumpians. About eight o'clock the callithumpian band met in front of Doyle's shop and after a few preliminary arrangements, marched under the leadership of John E. Heck, to the Bence mansion. They gathered around the front of the house and the command was given for music, and O! such music. It was only necessary to render about three tunes when the bride and groom appeared and were warmly congratulated, after which the callithumpian's retired to the confectionery of H. C. Veight and partook of a liberal treat at the expense of the groom.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. Muckle, mail carrier, has rented the Isaac Curfman property and will move his family from Mill Creek in a few days.

Mr. King, of Allensville, Pa., who has been here for several weeks, was taken suddenly ill last week. At this time he is not much better.

Mr. Crotsley, a portley and fine looking man from near Shy Beaver, passed through Cassville on his way over to the hospitable home of Mrs. K. W. Mierley.

W. F. D. Noble will offer for sale the old homestead property in Cassville February 22. Daniel Hoffman sold his property here to Wm. Buchanan, who will occupy the same April 1st.

Miss Emma, one of the accomplished daughters of K. W. Mierley, tarried a short time in Cassville on her way home from a "Local Institute" held at Cherry Grove. She teaches the home school.

The fluent correspondent from Trough Creek, was in town last week on his way from the coal bank. He is the same social and pleasant gentleman and don't look any older than he did twenty-five years ago,

We were pleased to hear that Wm. McConahey received a pension and back pay last week. He is very much afflicted at this time, having had a partial stroke of paralysis. We hope for his restoration to health.

CONUNDRUM SUPPER—Miss Blanche Stine, assisted by her Sunday school class, will hold a "Conundrum Supper" at the M. E. parsonage next Saturday evening, February 5th A fine bill of fare is being prepared. Every one is cordially invited. The proceeds will go to the cause of Missions.

George M. Green is doing considerable work in the planing mill; new houses are going up in Cassville and vicinity. The choping department is run to its full capacity every Wednesday. If we had a few more energetic men like him, more of the spirit of improvement in building up a town instead of bring envious and jealous, it would be better for the town and community.

TROUGH CREEK.

Peter Posten is still roping in the foxes.

Sawlog and coal hauling were quite brisk the latter part of last week.

Mrs. O. M. Wright was badly afflicted with neuralgia the latter part of last week; she was some better Sunday.

A. G. Wright came near getting his foot torn off by being caught between a moving log and tree. He is compelled to use two crutches.

Mrs. Gerberich came from her Centre county home with a sled to move her sister, Barbara Hazzard's, goods while snow lasts. They departed on Monday.

Last week two men from Lewistown were seen fishing along our creek with dung forks. They were catching turtles. It is reported that they have captured over five dozen. They ship them to New York.

An old saying is that children and fools tell the truth. It is said that we are to have new school books next winter, although this comes from children, it would be well for the taxpayers to be sure as to who they elect for school directors.

Scott Bumgardner and wife, of Needmore, Fulton county, visited friends in the valley recently. Scott said that the worst roads that he struck in the trip was from Calvin to J. C. Wright's. We are not going to admit that Cass township had a better supervisor than Union township, but Cass township has a road machine and Union don't have. The road bed in both is as near alike as can be found anywhere.

Marriage Licenses.

W. H. Anderson and Katie Grove, both of Union township.

Harry Albright, Franklin township, and Annie Gensimore, Spruce Creek township.

John H. Hefright and Dora Ritter, both of Huntingdon.

Sale Register.

Thursday, February 17th—H. M. Rinehart, will sell, 3½ miles southwest of Saltillo, horse, mare, 3 cows, wagons, cart, hay rake, sleds, fanning mill, mower, chickens, bees, lumber, grain, potatoes, household and kitchen furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it, than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—FOR SALE.—The property situate on the north side of the railroad in the borough of Mapleton formerly known as the Mapleton Hotel property, one of the coziest homes in the Juniata valley and adapted as a residence or a boarding house. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address J. P. Wilson, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 1-19 4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 9, 1898, and absolutely February 15, 1898.

1 GREEN. First and final account of H. T. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Julia Green, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased.
2 BARTOL. Account of W. C. Bartol and J. F. Schock, executors of Elias Bartol, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
3 WALKER. First and final account of M. N. Walker, executor of the last will and testament of W. P. Walker, late of Barree township, deceased.
4 PARK. Account of T. N. Park, administrator of Anthony Park, late of Penn township, deceased.
5 SHUE. First and final account of John Shue, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Shue, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
6 BEERS. Account of H. L. Beers, administrator d. b. n. of Anderson Beers, late of Mount Union borough, deceased.
7 FRANKS. Second and final account of J. S. Davison, executor of the last will and testament of James Franks, late of the township of Jackson, deceased.
8 RUSSELL. First and final account of Samuel B. Russell and John H. Kyper, executors of the last will and testament of Harriet Russell, late of McConnellstown, deceased.
9 HAMPSON. First and final account of Barbara and W. B. Hampson, administrators of the estate of Robert Hampson, late of the borough of Three Springs, deceased.
10 WATSON. Final account of Dr. D. P. Miller, executor of the will of Eliza E. Watson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
11 BECK. The final account of J. W. Beck, executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Beck, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.
12 HENRY. Account of R. C. Henry, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of Mordecai Henry, late of said county, deceased.
13 HENRY. Account of R. C. Henry, administrator of the estate of Mordecai Henry, late of the township of West, deceased.
14 CONRAD. Final account of Thomas S. Johnston, guardian of Grace Conrad Russell, a minor child of William P. Conrad, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
15 KAUFFMAN. First and final account of C. K. Hostetler and D. D. Kauffman, administrators and trustees appointed to sell the real estate of Emanuel Kauffman, deceased, under proceedings in partition.
16 CUMMINS. First and final account of Amanda T. Cummins, administratrix of the estate of Robert S. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.
17 LIVINGSTON. First and final account of W. S. Livingston, executor of the last will and testament of Martha Livingston, late of the township of West, deceased.
18 ANDERSON. Account of Samuel Morrison, James Magill, Sterrett Cummins and David F. Tussey, (members of the session of the Presbyterian church of Stone valley) trustees under the will of Andrew Anderson, late of the township of Porter, deceased, as filed by James Magill, the sole survivor of said trustees, with distribution annexed.
19 DOUGHERTY. Third and final account of Victoria E. M. Dougherty, acting executrix of the estate of John Dougherty, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased.
20 HEFFNER. First and final account of Herman C. Heffner, administrator of Allison Heffner, late of Walker township, deceased.
21 MYTON. First and final account of John W. Myton and E. S. Myton, administrators of the estate of Andrew Myton, late of the township of West, deceased.

Register's office, Jan. 11, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 9, 1898. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 4, 1898.

1 LATHEROW. Inventory of the personal property of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Maria Latherow.
2 BUYERS. Inventory of the personal property of John Buyers, late of Dublin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lettie Buyers.
3 BIGELOW. Return of appraisers to view and set apart property of the estate of Israel L. Bigelow, late of Jackson township, deceased, to the amount of $300.00 for use of the minor children of said decedent.
4 WISER. Inventory of the real estate of Samuel Wiser, late of Tell township, deceased, as approved and set apart to his widow, Hannah Wiser.
5 RUDY. Inventory of the real estate of Isaac Rudy, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Isabella Rudy.
6 MYERS. Inventory of the personal property of Reuben Myers, late of Shirleysburg, deceased, as taken by his widow, Louisa Myers.
7 BAIR. Inventory of the personal property of W. Scott Bair, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah E. Bair.
8 GRISSINGER. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel A. Grissinger, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lavina Grissinger.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 11, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

1897. Wm. Reed & Sons. 1898.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
February 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th.

This will be one of the greatest sales we have ever had.

4331 yds. Best Prints.....4c per yd.
1343 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....4c per yd.
4464 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....4½c per yd.
2197 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....5c per yd.
3391 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....6½c per yd.
1972 yds. Best Lonsdale Bleached Muslin.....6½c per yd.
3300 yds. Best Hill Bleached Muslin.....6½c per yd.

Also SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELING, TOWELS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, COATS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, FUR CAPES, CARPET, SAMPLES FOR RUGS, RAG CARPETS, in fact, everything to make a rousing big Clearance Sale.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE

as it will be a big one and you will find the prices right.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

All Our $1.00 & 75 Cent Stiff Bosom Percale Shirts at 50 Cents

Two Collars and Pair of Cuffs with Each.
Cheapest Shirt Sale Ever in Huntingdon.

O. L. STEWART,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts.,
HUNTINGDON PA.

A New Stock.

Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Educate Yourself

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE—BOOKS FREE.
Send for Catalogue.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 2, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Quite a snow storm visited this section Sunday night.

—This is Candlemas or Ground Hog day. Have you seen your shadow?

—John G. Gillam spent a portion of last week transacting business in Pittsburg.

—Dr. A. S. Stayer, of Altoona, was in Mapleton last Friday on professional business.

—Note paper—plain and fancy, legal cap and foolscap paper and all kinds of envelopes at the postoffice.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

—R. H. Vandevander, of Bellwood, was in town last week, attending the funeral of his friend Daniel Miller.

—Prof. H. M. Hosterman and wife spent Sunday with friends and neighbors in the upper end of the county.

—Dr. Frank Campbell, of Hopewell, was a guest of his brother, Dr. W. J. Campbell, in this place one day last week.

—The Pennsylvania State association of school directors will hold their annual convention at Harrisburg Wednesday, February 9.

—The best assortment of stationery ever handled in Mapleton kept in stock at the post-office. Quality the best and prices reasonable.

—Harry Wilson, of Cassville, spent last Thursday with Mapleton friends. Some weeks ago Mr. Wilson arrived from the city of Mexico.

—Vance Simpson and sister, Minnie, of Mill Creek, and Miss Myrtle Gratz, of Orbisonia, made a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Wright last night.

—Peter Fry, of Newport, a former good citizen of this borough, spent a couple days of the past week among friends and former neighbors.

—Editor Lindsay; of the *News* has been "under the weather" for a couple weeks past. We wish him a speedy restoration to health and vigor.

—Last Thursday the Huntingdon *Globe* was fifty-five years old. The *Globe* occupies a prominent place among the newspapers of the state and we congratulate Bro. Butz on the success which his labors have merited.

—Ex-sheriff Oaks has opened a meat market at 1430 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. The genial ex-sheriff has our best wishes for success and we hope all our Mountain city friends will favor him with their patronage.

—W. A. Clark, track foreman at Huntingdon, was struck by an engine shifting near Thirteenth street last Friday. He sustained a severe cut on the head, several bruises and had one of his toes mashed. His injuries are not serious.

—A little four-year-old son of S. W. Craig, of Huntingdon, fell from a stool—a distance of but eight inches—last Friday and broke one of his legs in two places. The child is a grand-child of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh, of Mapleton.

—Last Saturday Drs. Simpson, Campbell and Brumbaugh removed from Mrs. David McCartney, of Henderson township, near Ardenheim, an abdominal tumor which weighed forty ounces. Mrs. McCartney stood the operation well and is convalescing.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a Japanese Bazaar in Gillams hall, February 16, 17, 18 and 19th. A beautiful Japanese cup and saucer given to every purchase of tea. All the latest novelties and no extortion. The patronage of the public solicited.

—Alfred W. Sumner, purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at his home at Moorestown, N. J., Saturday night of hemorrhages of the stomach. He was in apparently good health until Friday afternoon, when he went home from his office in Broad Street station feeling badly.

—A company of gentleman have purchased the *Evening Courier*, Lewistown's daily paper, and have changed the name to the *Daily News*. Elmer K. Roop, who obtained his fundamental training in the "art preservative" in this office is business manager and being a gentleman of energy we have no doubt of the success of the venture.

—George W. Yocum, of Mill Creek, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton. He had but recently returned from a trip to Philadelphia, New York and Boston whither he had been with J. C. Hazlett, of Huntingdon, purchasing a stock of shoes for a new shoe store to be opened in the Hazlett building April 1st.

—Mrs. Madison Young, of Brady township, was seriously injured on Tuesday last while attending a funeral at Ryde station. She was riding in a wagon when the seat broke down and she was thrown to the ground, receiving a number of severe and painful bruises. She was brought to her home the same evening.

—A child of H. E. Graybill, of Duncannon, swallowed a pin eight years ago, and at intervals since then has suffered much pain. Last week one day the lad fell in a faint from the unbearable pain, and upon careful examination the attending physicians discovered the pin and removed it from the flesh.—Newport *Ledger*.

—Augustus K. Skipper, driver at Phillips' sand works, was the victim of an accident last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Skipper was riding the truck when the mule got stubborn and ran off the track. The truck was pulled off and upset, falling upon Mr. Skipper. He sustained severe bruises but fortunately no bones were broken.

—At the residence of the officiating clergyman in West Huntingdon, Thursday, January 27th, W. H. Anderson and Miss Katie Grove, both of Union township, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. W. J. Swigart. They have many friends in this section who join with us in extending congratulations and best wishes.

—Amos Steelsmith, the well-known oil producer, of Butler, had the following notice placed in his office: "Any person who spends his money for liquor need not apply for work at this office. Any person in my employ who spends his money for liquor will please hand in his resignation." Such notices are quite common these days in large industrial establishments and show that the drink habit is becoming more and more obnoxious. This should be a pointer to young men starting out in life, and old men might take the matter into consideration.

—George Schmittle, of Shade Gap; delivered his lecture "Prison Lite" to a good sized audience in the U. B. church last Saturday evening. Mr. Schmittle is a reliable gentleman and his 404 days in the prison pens of the south gives him an experience which he graphically portrays. Passages in his lecture are as eloquent as were ever uttered from the platform. From personal knowledge we know that Mr. Schmittle stands in need of the proceeds of his lecture and we hope he may be greeted with crowded houses wherever he goes. He is unable to perform any manual labor.

—Only one ticket was placed in nomination in this borough and less than fifteen per cent. of the voters attended the primaries. As the municipal elections are of more importance to the masses than the general elections such apathy is to be condemned. The ticket nominated is not objectionable but more interest should have been manifested. Following is the nomination: A. C. Fisher, judge of election; Charles H. Hooper, inspector; Frank O'Connor and George W. Morgan, councilmen for three years; John M. Miller, councilman for two years; J. G. Hicks and R. S. Henderson, school directors; H. H. Swope; assessor; George W. Wright, auditor.

—The first primary election for county and state officers in this congressional district this year was held last Saturday in Snyder county. Unofficial figures give Congressman Mahon about 240 majority over State Senator Hummel for the Congressional indorsement. Senator Quay carried the county by about 2,500 votes. Dr. A. M. Smith, of Adamsburg, received the nomination for Assemblyman, with 442 majority over W. W. Wittenmyer, of Middleburg. Judge Z. L. Gemberling was nominated for associated judge over ex-Sheriff Daniel Bolender. J. F. Stettler, of Middleburg, was elected delegate to the state convention over George M. Witmer, of Salem. Dr. Smith, nominated for Assembly, has made unsuccessful efforts to secure public office for about 20 years. This is Senator Hummels own county.

—On the 15th inst. Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, performed a very successful operation in the amputation of the great toe of our citizen Harry Rohm, together with one of the largest of bunyons. The doctor was assisted in the operation by Samuel Hughes, esq., who held the sponge, and kept the patient under the influence of the drug. He is getting along nicely, but it will be some time before he can put his weight on that foot, although he is now able to move about the house. During his stay at Mill Creek, Mr. Rohm is being well looked after at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Westbrook, where he has fine quarters, the rooms all being on the same floor and communicating. Mrs. Westbrook is a fine nurse, and his wife is with him, and anything Harry wants he gets.—*News*.

W. M. Thompson.

William M. Thompson died at his home in Huntingdon last Saturday evening from infirmities due to old age. He had been in delicate health for some time. He was a native of this county and was aged 76 years, 10 months and 8 days. Most of his life had been spent on his farm between this place and Mill Creek, back of the Juniata sand works. He was an active and industrious citizen and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The remains were interred at Mill Creek yesterday evening. He is survived by his wife, seven sons and four daughters. His family is widely scattered. Mrs. Thompson is at present in a Philadelphia hospital for treatment, John and Miss Jennie are in California, Robert, Weston and Gideon are in Kansas, Mitchell in Texas, Mrs. Millie Kauffman in Altoona, Charles, DeWitt, Mrs. Stewart Hertzler and Miss Effie in Huntingdon. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Williams--Denny.

Capt. G. S. Williams, the Fifth street shoe merchant, and Miss Nettie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Alexander Denny, were married at the bride's residence, No. 423 Mifflin street, on Thursday evening, in the presence of a happy company of invited friends. The officiating clergymen were the two uncles of the bride, Rev. Dr. T. L. Flood, of Meadville, and Rev. Dr. George D. Pennepacker, of Danville, assisted by the bride's pastor, Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of the First M. E. church. After congratulations had been extended, the guests admired the numerous butiful presents and sat down to a bounteous collation, and on Philadelphia Express the happy couple proceeded to Washington, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride is one of Huntingdon's best young ladies, who is held in high esteem for her beautiful christian graces. She will make her fortunate husband a splendid wife. Capt. Williams is popular in Huntingdon and is a rising young man. He and his bride have the best wishes of a host of friends for long life and prosperty.—*Globe*.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next Personally-Conducted Tour to California via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg by the "Golden Gate Special" on Wednesday, February 16, stopping at the Great Mammoth Cave and New Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival. Four weeks will be allowed on the Pacific Coast. Returning, stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs (Garden of the Gods), Denver, Chicago, &c. Round-trip rate, including transportation, meals, carriage drives, hotel accommodations, and Pullman accommodations *en route*, and Pullman berth Los Angeles to San Francisco, and transportation in California, $335.00 from all stations east of Pittsburg; with hotel accommodations, meals, transfers and carriage drives through California for four weeks, $125.00 additional. An experienced chaperon will accompany the party for the benefit of the lady tourists.

For itineraries and full information, apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2-2-2t

To Our Customers.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough syrup we have ever used ourselves or in our families. W. H. King, Isaac P. King and many others in this vicinity, have also pronounced it the best. All we want is for people to try it and they will be convinced. Upon honor, there is no better that we have ever tried, and we have used many kinds. —R. A. BLAKE & SON, General Merchants, Big Tunnel, Va. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

Teachers' Local Institute.

Following is the program for Educational meeting and Local Institute to be held in the Mill Creek Baptist church Friday evening and Saturday, February 4th and 5th, 1898:

FRIDAY EVENING—7.30 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Devotional Exercises—Rev. H. Grimwood.
Music.
Address of Welcome—A. P. Burnham.
Response—J. W. Huey.
Quartette—Mrs. W. H. Stonebraker, Mrs. Dr. Simpson, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Dr. G. W. Simpson.
Recitation—Miss Edith Hawn.
Address—Supt. S. G. Rudy.
Duet—Mrs. Dr. Simpson, Miss Margaret Fultz.
Solo—Miss Edith Hawn.
Address—"Inside and Outside"—Prof. C. C. Ellis.
Recitation.
Quartette.

SATURDAY MORNING—9.30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Services—Rev. Henry Treverton.
Wherein is Our System of Education Weak—J. B. Boring, J. H. Wilson.
Wherein is Our System of Education Strong—H. M. Hosterman, J. H. Foster.
Paper—Miss Daisy Smith.
Common Mistakes in Teaching—E. U. Hamilton.
Keeping School and Teaching School—J. G. Corbin, C. O. Hawn, T. J. Long.
Paper—Miss Anna Wilson.
Educational Foundations—Prof. C. C. Ellis.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—1.30 O'CLOCK.

Paper—Miss Sylva Iddings.
Graded Course of Study—Prof. S. G. Rudy.
Helping Pupils—J. L. Bergantz, J. W. Huey, S. J. Knepp.
Paper—Miss Milda Chilcote.
Question Box.
Who is Educated—J. H. Swan.
Home Influences—T. C. Miller, Rachel Winter, Howard Laird.
Paper—Miss Edith G. Hawn.
Imitation; Its Use and Abuse—Institute.
Is Our Teaching Abreast with the Times—J. B. Boring, Asenith Chilcote.
The Useful vs. the Ornamental—Revs. Herbert Grimwood and Henry Treverton.
Memory Gems—Teachers.
Entertainment will be provided for all teachers.

COMMITTEE.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Alex. Maxwell, assignee etc., to Anna M. Ritter, property in Shirley township. Consideration $350.00.

Anna M. Rntter to Samuel Goshorn, property in Shirley township. Consideration $300.00.

Eugene Dougherty and wife to Victoria E. M. Dougherty, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $1426.00.

Victoria E. M. Dougherty to Eugene Dougherty, property in Mount Union. Consideration $208.08.

David P. Pheasant and wife to Luden E. Dell, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $200.00.

Matilda E. Gifford and husband to Harry B. Wharton et al., property in Shirley township. Consideration $1200.

T. H. Adams et al. to Harry B. Wharton et al., property in Shirley township. Consideration $300.00.

David W. Irvin and wife to William Campbell, property in Rockhill. Consideration $600.00.

Jeremiah Crowley and wife to R. N. McCarl, et al., tproperty in Union township. Consideration $50.00.

Luden E. Dell and wife to Charles E. Hauck, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $350.00.

Samuel J. Murphy to John A. Swan, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $600.00.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next Pennsylvania Railroad tour to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman Palace Cars Tuesday, February 8. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—It is not often that a physician recommends a patent medicine; when he does, you may know it is a good one. Dr. J. P. Cleveland, Glasgow, Va., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my practice and it has proven to be an excellent remedy, where a thorough course of medicine had failed with me. I recommend it to my patients every time for colic and diarrhoea." Many other progressive physicians recommend and use this remedy, because it always cures and cures quickly. Get a bottle and you will have an excellent doctor in the house, for all bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

This Store is justly entitled to your consideration when buying shoes—that is, if you want reliable shoes, low priced. We will properly fit the feet, and if the wearer will select the kind of shoes most suitable to the service required, none will be found superior to ours in style, comfort and durability—nor at prices so low. Become a patron of this store and you will never regret it.

Next to Postoffice. } G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FALL - TRADE

Was never before on so broa and extensive a basis as it is with us this year. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is much larger than usual. The constant and very decided increase in our business month after month aid us in turning goods over to our trade at more advantageous prices. It has taken years of persistent effort on our part to build up a business equal by none in this county, and it has been accomplished by zealously guarding the interests of our customers every way possible.

No section of the Store receives more attention than the

Groceries

We have always prided ourself on NICE CLEAN PURE GOODS

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - P

SNOWDRIFTS.

Listen to the plaintive stories
Sung by moorland winds today!
Dirges ring o'er vanished glories,
Love and hope have flown away.
Where are Summer's airy minstrels,
Where our warblers debonair?
Can they sing one strain prophetic,
Can they consolation bear?

Guild of faith! What promise golden
Nestles 'neath your drooping wing?
We would bear its balm unfolden
In our hearts until the Spring.
Saith it, "Not a sparrow falleth
On the dreary, dreary snows,
But its cry to heaven calleth,
And our Heavenly Father knows."

I am caught in crystal showers,
Feathery flakes and fairy blooms,
Winter flings her scentless flowers
O'er her dark, unlovely tombs!
Airy whispers float around me,
"Trust His love and perfect rule,
Though his keenest arrows smite thee
Lo! He giveth snow like wool."

Royal touch and flashing token
Kingly presence here reveal,
Faith in Him may be unbroken,
Love may smile in woe or weal.
By the splendor of His pathway—
Diamond flash in triple ray—
Sure I am that He is near me,
That a King hath passed this way!
—Clara Thwaites, in Sunday Magazine.

RUTH'S LEGACY.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

When Rodney Dare came home from the war without his strong right arm Ruth Trevor's friends wondered if she would marry him.

"Of course she will," said the friend who knew her best. "Why shouldn't she? He's the same Rodney Dare now that he was when she promised to marry him, isn't he?"

"Yes, but there's a difference," was the reply. "Then he had another arm to fight the battle of life with. Now—well, I suppose it won't make any difference with Ruth. She always was peculiar."

"Thank God for such peculiarity," said her friend. "She wouldn't be the woman I have always believed her to be if she refused to marry him because he had lost an arm. She will take its place to him. I know Ruth Trevor too well to believe that the idea has ever occurred to her that this loss need make the slightest difference in their plans."

And her friend was right. When, one day, Rodney Dare said to Ruth: "I have come to tell you that, of course, I do not expect to hold you to your promise to me, under existing circumstances, if you care to withdraw it," she rose up before him with something akin to anger in her face and looked him squarely in the eyes.

"Have I ever given you any reason to think I cared to withdraw it?" she asked.

"No," was the reply. "But when you gave it I was man. Now I am but part of one."

"I'll take that part of the man that's left," she said. "It's the part that the Rodney Dare I love lives in. Never speak of this to me again," she added. And he never did.

But he would not talk of marriage until he had obtained employment of some sort, and for this he began to fit himself. It was almost like beginning life over in learning to make one arm do the work of two, but he had a brave heart and a strong will, and love stood ready to help him in the times when he felt inclined to become discouraged.

One day Ruth said to him:

"I'm going away for a month or two. I've had a letter from Aunt Martha, who lives in the prettiest little country village you ever saw, and she wants me to visit her. I shall enjoy a breath of pure air so much! Only, I wish you were going with me, Rodney. I shall think of you back here in the city and feel half ashamed of myself for having such a good time that you cannot share."

"I shall share it in thinking how much good it is doing you," he said. "One does not always have to take part in the pleasure of others to be benefited by them. There's a sort of reflex influence, you know."

"That sounds quite metaphysical," laughed Ruth, "but I think I understand what you mean, and I promise to enjoy myself to the utmost in order that you may feel this 'reflex influence' to the fullest extent."

Before Ruth had been at Aunt Martha's two days she found that she had been invited there for a purpose.

"Your cousin Hugh is coming next week," said Aunt Martha. "I wanted you to meet him. I know you'll like him—at least, I hope you will, and the better you like him the better suited I'll be."

Ruth looked at her questioningly.

"You wonder what sort of a plan I have in my head, I suppose," said her aunt. "I'm not going to say anything more about it now, but Hugh knows."

"I infer that it is a sort of matrimonial plan," said Ruth. "If it is, put it aside at once! I may like my cousin very much—I hope I shall—but I could not marry him."

"Why?" asked Aunt Martha.

"Because I am to marry Rodney Dare," answered Ruth.

"And who is Rodney Dare?" cried Aunt Martha.

Then Ruth told her about her lover.

"A man with one arm!" cried Aunt Martha, "and a poor man, too! You're foolish, Ruth!"

"Perhaps so," said Ruth, quietly, but with a brave steadfastness in her voice. "But, foolish or not, I love him. I have promised to marry him, and I shall keep my word."

"You've got the obstinacy of the Trevors in you," said Aunt Martha grimly. "But this stubbornness of yours may make a great difference with your future prospects, as well as my plans. I have considerable property that must go to the children of my two brothers. You represent one of them, Hugh the other. I wanted you to marry each other and keep the property together. If you persist in your determination to marry this Rodney Dare, Hugh may get it all."

"Let him have it," said Ruth. "All the wealth in the world wouldn't influence me in the least in this matter."

"You're a Trevor all through," said Aunt Martha, angry, yet admiring the spirit of her niece in spite of herself. "Well, since you've made up your mind, we'll let the matter drop; but if you are not mentioned in my will you needn't be surprised."

"I haven't asked to be remembered in it," said Ruth. "I don't want you to think for a moment, Aunt Martha, that I care for your money. I assure you I have never given it a thought."

"Perhaps not," responded Aunt Martha, "but money comes handy sometimes, and one wants to think twice before throwing away such a chance as this."

"I would not change my mind if I were to think a thousand times," said Ruth. "I am just old-fashioned enough to believe that there are other things more necessary to one's happiness than money."

"Very well, you'll do as you choose about it, of course," said Aunt Martha, frigidly, "but I think my opinion worth considering, notwithstanding."

Cousin Hugh came. Ruth liked him, but—he wasn't Rodney Dare! Millions of money wouldn't have tempted her to marry him if she had had no lover.

"I suppose you haven't changed your mind about matters and things?" said Aunt Martha one day, the week before Ruth went home.

"Not in the least," replied Ruth.

"You're a foolish girl," said Aunt Martha.

"Maybe, but I think not," responded Ruth.

When she got home she told Rodney all about Aunt Martha's plans.

"Do you think I was foolish?" she asked, smiling into his face.

"I think you're a noble, true-hearted little woman," he answered, and kissed her. "I hope you'll never regret giving up your share of your aunt's fortune for a man with but one arm to protect you with. I feel unworthy of such a sacrifice."

"There was no sacrifice about it," said Ruth. "I don't care for the fortune, and I do care for you."

Six months later a telegram came saying that Aunt Martha was dead. Would Ruth come to the funeral?

Ruth went, and after the funeral she and Cousin Hugh sat down in the old-fashioned parlor together, with Aunt Martha's old lawyer and one or two of her intimate friends, to listen to the reading of her will.

In it she bequeathed to Hugh Trevor "the property now in her possession, to which she had just title and claim," with the exception of the old family Bible. That went to Ruth.

"I have brought my legacy home with me," she told her mother on her return, as she deposited a package, wrapped in thick brown paper and securely tied up, on the parlor table. On the wrapper was written: "Ruth Trevor, to be given her, unopened, after my death," in Aunt Martha's prim penmanship.

"You don't mean to say that you were left nothing but that?" cried Mrs. Trevor.

"It's as much as I expected," answered Ruth.

That evening Rodney Dare came in.

Suddenly Ruth bethought her of the package, which had not been opened.

"I must show you my legacy," she said, bringing the package. "Cut the strings, Rodney, please."

He did so, and Ruth took the old, worn Bible from its wrappings. As she did so, some papers slipped from between its pages and fell to the floor. She stooped and gathered them up. One was a somewhat bulky document. The other was an envelope on which her name was written.

"Here's a letter from Aunt Martha," she said, and opened it.

As she read it a tender light came into her face. Then a look of surprise and bewilderment.

"I—I don't understand," she said, looking from Rodney to her mother. "She says something about deeds. What does she mean by that, I wonder?"

Rodney took the large document from Ruth's lap and unfolded it and glanced over the half-written, half-printed page.

"It means that you're a wealthy little woman in spite of yourself, Ruth. Your Aunt Martha had half her property deeded to you before she died. That which she spoke of in her will was the other half of it, which had not been deeded away, and you, of course, supposed that represented all. She leaves you her old home and other property in its vicinity, to the value of a good many thousands of dollars, I should say."

"It can't be!" cried Ruth, excitedly. "And yet it must be so. Read her letter, Rodney—read it aloud, and maybe it'll seem clearer to me:"

Rodney read:

MY DEAR NIECE RUTH: I do not think I have very long to live, therefore, I shall so arrange matters now that there need be little trouble in disposing of what I leave behind when I am dead. When you told me you could not fall in with my plan about a marriage with Hugh I was indignant. If I had died then, you would have got little from me if I could have had my way about it. But by and by I began to think it over, and I came to believe that you were right and I was wrong. I calculated from the head, you from the heart, and the heart is to be trusted most in such matters, I think. I admire you for your honesty to your womanhood and your loyalty to your one-armed lover. You did just right, my dear niece—just right!—and to prove to you that I bear you no ill-will for not falling in with an old woman's foolish plans, I shall have half my property deeded to you at once, so that, at any time after my death, which I have reason to believe may happen at any time and suddenly, all there will be for you will be to take possession. God bless you, dear Ruth, and make you very happy with the man you have chosen. He ought to be proud of so loyal-hearted a wife as you will make him. Sometimes think kindly of the woman who never got much happiness out of life, and may this legacy bring you more enjoyment than it has ever brought me.

"Dear Aunt Martha!" said Ruth, softly, with tears rolling swiftly down her cheeks. "I wish she could know how much I thank her for her legacy—and her letter. Do you know, Rodney, I'm not sure but I value that most?"

For answer he bent and kissed her.

"Your love and loyalty are worth a thousand legacies," he said. And Ruth threw her arms about his neck and cried: "I'm so glad for your sake, Rodney!"—New York Ledger.

"Higher When Head's Off."

About 10,000 pounds of eiderdown are collected annually in Iceland, 7000 being exported to foreign countries. Formerly the peasants used to receive over 21 shillings a pound, but the price has now fallen to half that amount. The peasants seldom receive money and are obliged to barter their down for merchandise furnished by the Danish merchants at the little settlements on the fjords.

An old Icelandic proverb illustrates the strange elasticity of the down: "What is it that is higher when the head is off?"

"An eiderdown pillow," is the answer. A pound of down can be compressed into a ball the size of a pint bowl, but, once released, it swells and mounts like something alive until it would fill a bushel basket. A pound and a half is enough to fill an ordinary bed-puff.

These very comfortable articles are found in the guest room of every Icelandic farm, however poor and small it may be. After a long, hard day in the saddle the traveler longs for warmth and shelter. But these little guest rooms have never had a fire in them, and, built as they are on the ground floor, there is in them a dreadful chill. Once tucked away in bed, however, and well covered with the down-puff, a delightful sense of comfort follows, and tired bones lose their pains and stiffness.—Good Words.

A Frog Almost 100 Years Old.

A strange story of a frog is told by one who is acquainted with the facts. On the old Ritchie place, which abounds with relics of early days, is an old log spring house, built at the beginning of the century by John Ritchie, the inventor of the sour mash process of making whiskey. A never-failing stream of ice-cold water flows into this old house, forming a pool several feet deep. Here, since John Ritchie left Lynns fort and built himself an independent dwelling, it is alleged a giant bullfrog has had its home. As the frog family is endowed with great longevity, it is said by those who ought to know that it is reasonable to suppose that the frog is the same one which took up its residence in the Ritchie spring house in pioneer times. What lends color to this theory is the fact that there has never been but one frog seen in the neighborhood of the old spring, and Stephen Ritchie, now a man well advanced in years, states that this same frog, or one very similar to it, had its home in the spring when he was a child, and that he has often heard his grandmother term the frog her rain sign. The frog is said to be of vast proportions, with a thunderous voice that can be heard a great distance. It is very active, and shows no evidence of its century or more of years.—Bardstown (Ky.) Record.

Expense No Object.

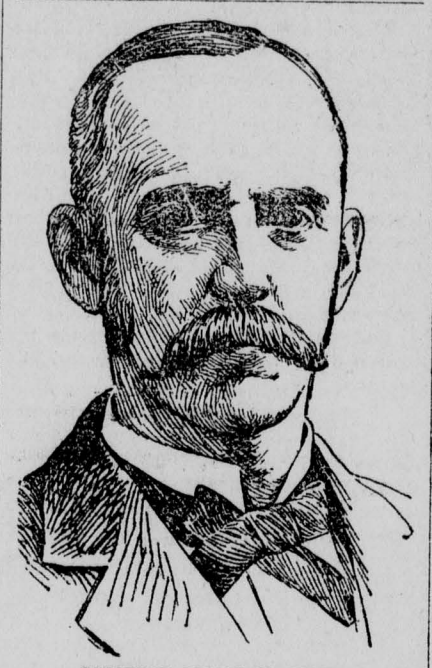
"You have put too many r's in the word 'very,'" said the tutor.

"What of it?" retorted the pampered scion of a newly rich house. "I guess paw is able to pay for the ink."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Delegates Consider the Report of the Monetary Commission.

Four hundred delegates were present in the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, Ind., when Chairman H. H. Hanna, of the Executive Committee, called the Monetary Convention to order. This was an increase of 100 over the number of delegates that attended the first Indianapolis Convention a year ago, and it is regarded as indicative of



GOVERNOR LESLIE M. SHAW.
(President of the Monetary Convention.)

the interest which the business men feel in the movement for a reform of the currency laws. The object of the convention is to consider the recommendations of the Monetary Commission.

One of the most conspicuous delegates is General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, the National Democratic candidate for Vice-President in the campaign of 1896. The New York delegation includes General Charles Tracy, of Albany, William E. Dodge, J. Harsen Rhoades, Gustav Schwab, and other prominent men. Among the other leading delegations are those from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio.

It was 3 o'clock when Mr. Hanna called the convention to order. He introduced the Rev. M. L. Haines, of Indiana, who offered a brief prayer, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hanna introduced Governor Mount, of Indiana, who delivered the address of welcome.

Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, was chosen to preside over the convention. In taking the chair he delivered a long speech on the money question.

Upon the conclusion of the speech of Governor Shaw the convention adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m., when addresses were delivered by C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Jacob L. Green, of Connecticut.

FILIBUSTER TILLIE LOST.

Foundered off Shinnecock and Took Four Men Down With Her.

With the crew of a small harbor tug, including only two firemen and two seamen, the thirty-six-year-old piece of patchwork called the steamer Tillie, of 330 tons burden, sailed out of New York bound for Cuba. She foundered off Barnegat, as she might have been expected to do. Three of a party of filibusters aboard of her and her steward were drowned. The rest of the party of twenty-three were rescued by the five-masted schooner Governor Ames and taken to Providence, R. I. From there they went to New York. While the party of filibusters on the Tillie was small, it is said to have been the most select and distinguished lot of Cubans that have left this country since the war began. Forty tons of dynamite, three dynamite guns and and a considerable quantity of ammunition, intended for the Cubans, were on board the Tillie when she sank.

Captain John O'Brien, the famous "Dynamite Jack," of Kearny, N. J., was in charge of the Cubans who handled the expedition. George W. Berry was master of the ship.

From stories of the survivors it is believed the Tillie was scuttled on the high seas by some traitor to the Cuban cause or by a sailor sent to accompany the expedition by the Spanish.

FATAL FIRE IN SPOKANE.

The Great Eastern Block Burned and Several Lives Lost.

A fire, in which eight lives were lost and $225,000 worth of property was destroyed, occurred at Spokane, Wash. The Great Eastern Block, six stories in height and constructed of brick, caught fire about 11.45 o'clock p. m., and in three hours was totally demolished. The upper two floors and part of the third floor were used for lodging purposes, and at least one hundred and fifty people were asleep in the building. The fire is supposed to have started from an explosion of the boiler in the engine room. There is also a theory that chemicals in the basement exploded.

Those who perished were Miss Alice Wilson, aged eighteen, employed as a hat trimmer; Maud Wilson, a sister of Alice, aged five; Miss Rose Smith, aged twenty; Mrs. H. G. Davies, an elderly lady from Nebraska City, Neb., who fell in descending from the fifth story; she died at the hospital; W. B. Gordan, a mining engineer; Mrs. Cora Peters and daughters, Ethel and Alma, aged nine and seven respectively.

M'COMAS ELECTED.

Chosen Senator to Succeed Gorman by Maryland Republicans.

The contest at Annapolis, Md., for the United States Senatorship ended by the election of McComas on the tenth ballot, as follows: McComas, 62; Gorman, 47; Shaw, 5. Fifty-seven votes were necessary to a choice.

Louis Emory McComas was born in Washington County, Maryland, October 28, 1846. He commenced the practice of law in 1868. He was elected to the Forty-eight Congress, and for three successive terms thereafter. In the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was the Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Shortly after the election of that year President Harrison, who was his warm personal friend, appointed him on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the position which he now holds.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, introduced in the House a resolution for a Constitutional amendment to increase the length of the Presidential term to six years, and to make Presidents hereafter ineligible for re-election.

Commander McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead has made a favorable report on the condition of affairs on Navassa Island.

The Treasury Department has accepted the design of Boring & Tilton for the buildings of the new immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York Harbor. A description of the arrangements for the reception and care of the immigrants is furnished.

The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill. The only two important changes made in the bill were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the Gilsonite mineral lands of the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah and the coal lands of the Kiowa, Commanche, Apache, and Wichita Reservations.

The House passed a bill making Santa Fe the permanent capital of New Mexico.

The Rev. E. D. Bailey, Chief Clerk of the Civil Service Commission, submitted a letter arraigning the commission at the session of the Senate Civil Service Investigating Committee.

Charges of culpable neglect of duty in connection with the Brooklyn drydock are made by the Navy Department against Civil Engineer Menocal.

The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the Diplomatic Corps at the first state dinner of the season. Mrs. McKinley appeared in a gown of heavy black velvet, with diamond ornaments.

Justice McKenna took his seat on the Supreme Bench and heard the Texas anti-trust law cases argued.

Representative Loud declared in the House that the Postoffice Department was responsible for the letter-carrier complication, and that there would be no reduction in the service before June 15.

Information reached the Treasury Department of the failure of the National Bank of Paola, Kansas. At the date of the last report the bank had surplus and profits amounting to $12,500, and deposits of $7456. Bank Examiner Cunningham has been placed in charge.

The Senate had a four-hours' debate on Teller's silver resolution. There was a good many sharp colloquies in it. The feature of the debate was a speech by Mr. Teller, in which he said he wanted bondholders to be paid in silver.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate.

Domestic.

Frederick Cook, who confessed to setting fire to the Tontine Hotel, in New Haven, Conn., was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Dr. McVickar, of Philadelphia, was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Philadelphia, over which he has had charge for twenty years.

Suits were begun against alleged partners of W. C. Rodgers, banker, of Jordan, N. Y., whose death was followed by the failure of his bank, with practically the loss of all deposits, Rodgers having gambled all away in grain speculation.

Kentucky's lower house adopted a resolution calling on United States Senator William Lindsay to resign if he cannot support the Chicago platform.

Abraham Tebbitts, formerly a leather dealer, of Boston, Mass., has disappeared, after having obtained from bankers about $20,000 in cash on bills of lading for leather valued at $30,000.

Frank Carey, a twelve-year-old boy, was struck and killed by a train on a trestle near St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. King, who was with him, jumped and sustained injuries that were expected to prove fatal.

On account of the large amount of unemployed money now on hand, the Fourth National Bank, New York City, gave notice that it will pay only 1½ per cent. interest on deposit balances. Other banks are expected to follow this example.

Mrs. Lucinda M. Huff, who claimed to have caught pneumonia in a Roxbury (Mass.) Hotel owing to the failure of the owner to provide sufficient heat, was awarded $1000 damages.

E. M. Anderson, sixty years old, had a fierce fight with highwaymen in Brooklyn. They finally threw him into the river, and would not let him get out of the water till he had given them his money.

Nearly 1500 persons sailed from Seattle, Wash., for the Klondike within two recent days.

New England mills will share losses caused New Bedford mills by the strike. Any mill yielding to the strikers within thirty days is to pay $5000 penalty.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones, of Ohio, appointed Senators Valentine, Cohen, Sullivan, Sheppard and Wightman the committee asked for by Attorney-General F. S. Monnett to investigate trusts.

The sarcophagus intended for the widow of General Grant has been placed in the Riverside tomb, New York City.

William Earl Cook, of Portsmouth, R. I. has passed his 101st birthday. Arrangements had been made to have a number of his descendants celebrate the event, but this had to be abandoned. Mr. Cook is one of the oldest Free Masons.

At the first meeting of the Board of Local Improvement for the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, it was announced that the Heine monument had been given to the Borough.

It was declared at the Cuban Junta, New York City, that the filibuster steamer Tillie, which went down off Barnegat on Sunday evening, was scuttled by treacherous men on board.

In Cleveland, Ohio, suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty was brought by his wife against Daniel R. Hanna, only son of Senator Hanna.

The ice crop from the Hudson River fields promises to be exceptionally short this season. The season for harvesting ice is about at an end along the Hudson River, and the ice harvested there so far has fallen short of the usual amount.

President Dole, of Hawaii, left Chicago for Washington by a special train.

Jacob Hinz, the ex-cowboy who killed Otto Diehl for cruelly treating his wife, Hinz's sister, was exonerated by a Coroner's jury in Brooklyn.

A gale swept through St. Louis, Mo., carrying death, destruction and panic on its wings. Thousands of dollars of damage was done. Business was suspended for some time. Houses were unroofed, windows shattered, trees uprooted and buildings rendered unsafe. August Wiemeyer, a carpenter, was blown from the top of the Shields School and killed. Josie Peterson, four years old, was blown sixty feet from a third-story porch and dashed to death. Fully 100,000 persons sought refuge in cellars and basements till the storm was over.

STATE POLITICS.

A Corporal's Guard of Agitators, Professional Kickers and Disgruntled Office Seekers Who Are Preparing to Endorse a Mongrel Ticket Born Through the Cæsarean Method—Full Details of the Scheme That Has Been Planned For This Fall.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The conspiracy of the so-called Business Men's Republican League is becoming more and more apparent every day.

The Leach-Van Valkenberg-Dolan-Wanamaker-Blankenburg press bureaus in the Bourse building, and the three elegant offices of Frank Willing Leach in the Girard Trust building are the scenes of great activity.

The Blankenburg end of the high salaried bureau sends out lies to the country newspapers under a Harrisburg headline attacking the regular Republican leaders and organization and making ready for a bolt and schism in the party. This combination of millionaires and $6,000-a-year-newspaper-writers can only reach such papers as have been actually bought outright or subsidized by them.

Leach does the letter writing, and at the present time he is busily engaged in flooding the mails.

Disgusted and astonished Republicans of prominence have this week received copies of the following letters:

My Dear Sir—It is proposed to hold a conference in this city about Feb. 2 of one or two hundred of the leading Republicans of Pennsylvania, embracing those interested in both politics and business, for the purpose of taking steps to bring about the nomination by the Republican state convention of June 2 of an acceptable candidate for governor, and to prevent the consummation of the scheme now under full headway to Delamaterize the state. I will be greatly obliged if you will send me, by return mail, the names and addresses of six or eight good men in your county who it might be advisable to invite to this conference.

The purpose is to adopt a line of policy which will receive the active cooperation of the state administration.

Yours very truly,
FRANK WILLING LEACH.

Business Men's Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania. Headquarters, Bourse Building, Fourth Street, above Chestnut. Telephone 272.
Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1898.

Dear Sir—Your presence is requested at a conference to be held at the Bourse, this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the present political situation in Pennsylvania.

Steps should be taken, at an early date, to bring about the candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination of some one representative of the highest type of Republicanism, who, if elected, will protect the commonwealth and its citizens from a renewal of the attacks of the legislative sharks who were responsible for the vicious legislation vetoed by Governor Hastings.

For the sake of the Republican party of the state every effort should be made to prevent a repetition of the political crime of 1890, when the nomination of Mr. Delamater was forced upon the people, and a Democratic governor elected as a result thereof. The same men, by the employment of like methods, are endeavoring to bring about a similar nomination at the state convention of June 2, and it is to prevent the consummation of this program that this conference is called.

As indicated, this is not to be a convention, but simply a conference, called for the purpose named, and all Republicans who are desirous of the party's success and opposed to the present autocratic regime, and therefore in favor of uniting all citizens and organizations for the coming state campaign are invited to attend. It is greatly to be hoped that you can be present, and you are authorized to bring with you any one from your locality entertaining similar views. Please let us hear from you promptly.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES B. ADAMSON,
JOHN G. CROXTON,
FRANCIS B. REEVES,
RUDOLH BLANKENBURG,
HOWARD B. FRENCH,
WILLIAM SELLERS,
WILLIAM T. TILDEN,
Chairman.
Committee on Conference.

The [illegible] these letters develops [illegible] between the men who [illegible]mbine fight and the mil[illegible]spirators and would be bos[illegible]

These men fear the light of day and the treatment they would receive from the rank and file of the Republican party if they went fairly and openly to the polls in the counties of the state.

Instead of being followers of some fair, honest Republican who is willing to submit his candidacy to the people at the primaries and in the county conventions throughout Pennsylvania they meet in the secrecy of their parlors and offices and plot to overthrow Republican control. They select some person of their own type for senator, governor and the other coming vacancies, and then send forth a call to a corporal's guard of agitators, professional kickers and disgruntled officeseekers to endorse this mongrel ticket, born through the Caesarian method, and seek by its aid to elect the silver Democratic nominees.

It is currently reported that the scheme which will be carried out at the meeting of the millionaire conspirators on Feb. 2 is already cut and dried. The syndicate will name an independent candidate for governor, and the suggestion of these gentlemen who hold the money bags will of course be accepted by the small fry at the meeting, and they will then proceed to appoint a committee to draft a letter to the candidate, telling him of their action and asking him for his consent to run as their candidate. After he has overcome the first shock of surprise which such a letter will occasion him he will proceed promptly to accept, and promulgate a letter for general publication protesting against everything that is in existence and promising all sorts of reforms and changes which he knows he can never carry out, but which he thinks may serve to get votes. Aided by his millionaire backers in Philadelphia he will then proceed to his real purpose of endeavoring to defeat the regular Republican nominees by taking votes away from them and enabling the Bryan free silver Democrats to elect their state ticket.

This is food for thought for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who gave William McKinley a majority of 300,000. Mr. McKinley's administration has been denounced by Mr. Wanamaker in public interviews, and his appointments in Pennsylvania have been condemned by the officers and committees of the Business Men's League, and their motive in seeking to drag down Republican rule in the state and nation is self evident to every thinking man.

The second letter evolved by the league is the most audacious declaration of an attempt to pillage the commonwealth as they have plundered the city of Philadelphia that even these men have so far attempted. Their attempt to raise a scare by an allusion to another "Delamater campaign" is peculiarly entertaining in view of the fact that the nomination of Mr. Delamater was brought about by a demand signed by more than 200 business men in the city of Philadelphia. Among the first names on the list are those of Thomas Dolan, Isaac H. Clothier and William Folwell, all prominent and active members of the Business Men's League. In the Philadelphia daily papers of the same date (June 11, 1890) appears an interview with Postmaster General Wanamaker, in which he declares positively: "THERE IS NO TRUTH WHATEVER IN THE REPORT THAT I ADVISED SENATOR QUAY TO WITHDRAW DELAMATER." On the same day Thomas Dolan, one of the Delamater sympathizers, said in regard to a report that Mr. Wanamaker had advised against the nomination of Delamater: "IT IS NOT TRUE THAT HE IS AGAINST DELAMATER, BUT ON THE CONTRARY THE EXACT REVERSE IS THE TRUTH."

Some of those who have signed this invitation to what is explicitly declared will not be a "convention," but which proposes to "unite all citizens and organizations" (doubtless including the Socialists and Democrats) are worth looking into.

William T. Tilden, the chairman, was a candidate for delegate from the Twenty-second ward, in the Twenty-first district convention, on the Martin ticket for delegate to the state convention, and was elected. He is, therefore, clearly and distinctly a regular and accredited representative of the Philadelphia combine.

Howard B. French is evidently not a Republican at all, as the Republicans of his division at the recent primary election in the Tenth ward declared him to be unfit to represent them in the [illegible] receiver of taxes [illegible]nvention. And then we have Blanken[illegible]rg, "Toujours" Blankenburg, who bo[illegible]s up serenely with a degree of act[illegible]y which he is said to have acquire[illegible]uring his military service in Germany. He is a man who never was and never can be a Republican. An alien by birth, thought and mode of speech, his name has been associated with every attack on Republican organizations that has ever been started by anybody, big or little.

Mr. French, who is clamoring about the management of public affairs, is chairman of the civil service board in Philadelphia, which examines and controls the survey and highway appointments, a department managed so badly that it has called into existence two permanent organizations to protect the citizens against its methods—the Women's Health Protective association and the Citizens' Municipal association—which were organized to look after public health and see that the contracts for paving streets were complied with. Mr. French is the largest dealer in cement in Philadelphia, and this material is largely used in paving the streets and by contractors.

These are the sort of people who, having acquired enormous fortunes by various methods, propose to flock together in a back room and say to the Republican party of Pennsylvania: "Here is the man you must make governor of the state, and here are some more men to fill up the ticket. You have had no voice in the selection of these men, and we do not propose the Republican state, county or city organizations shall have anything to say about their selection, and you are not permitted to nominate these men by delegates to the state convention, chosen in the manner prescribed by law. We have invented them and you must try our new process. If you don't endorse our ticket there will be trouble. We have no political influence, but we have got a press bureau, and what is more to the point we are worth millions of dollars, and we will spend thousands to break down the ticket nominated at the Republican state convention and elect disciples of Bryan and apostles of free silver Democracy, and Pennsylvania will take her place in the galaxy of such states as Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas."

Are the Republicans of Pennsylvania ready to follow such leaders?

The press bureau is now run by Stebbins and Leach, who have as their assistants the Van Valkenberg brothers, who run around with little pink ribbons on their necks and bark at everybody who does not give them a lump of sugar.

This bureau has already prepared the letter of acceptance of the millionaires' gubernatorial candidate, with a blank for the name of the writer.

It is understood that Mr. Leach was not authorized to drag the state administration into any connection with the Business Men's League such as is indicated in his letter given above, and there was a small riot at Harrisburg when the newspapers made the letter public.

The column of the Business Men's League on the official ballot in Philadelphia has been filled by the names of Roney and all the Martin candidates for ward offices. This is a new way of showing thrift and hiring out political dead walls for advertisements.

T. M. A.

Rev. Sam Jones will go to Baltimore to attend the Methodist conference in May, when the question of the status of the evangelist will be discussed. He said recently: "As an evangelist who has raised over $500,000 for the church and brought more converts into its membership than any other one man in the church, I will ask as a matter of right that this question be settled."

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

"How is it, Colonel, that the people engaged in those shooting affrays in your section are always mentioned as 'belonging to prominent families?'"

"By gad, sah, it takes good shootin' and willingness to engage in it to make a family prominent, sah."—Indianapolis *Journal*.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver trouble. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

In some parts of China the young women wear their hair in a long single plait, with which is intertwined a bright scarlet thread. This style of ornamentation denotes that the young lady is marriageable.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady, but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The front end of the great glacier of Alaska presents a wall 500 feet thick, and its breadth varies from three to ten miles, while its length is 150 miles.

After years of untold suffering with piles B. W. Pursell of Knittersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases, such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Bricks made of plaster-of-Paris and cork are used now in the construction of powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance, and are blown to atoms.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The chap who has been poking fun at the sort of winter the bureau has ground out will feel sorry now that he was so fresh.

—Mr. F. C. Helbig, a prominent druggist of Lynchburg, Va., says: "One of our citizens was cured of rheumatism of two years standing, by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is famous for its cures of rheumatism; thousands have been delighted with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 8132.

HUGO MAYER
Golden Eagle Clothing

One rule of this store is, not to carry any goods over fro[illegible] son to another, and that is why we have clearance sales. O[illegible] overcoats is not very large and we do not have every size in al[illegible] we can give you any size in some style. If you can find one [illegible] our stock it will pay you to buy it for next winter.

Any Man's Overcoat	**$4.25.**
Boy's Storm Overcoat	**$3.50.**
Child's Cape Overcoat	**$1.50.**
Child's Reefer	**$1.50.**

Many of them are worth twice, and some three times a[illegible] we ask for them, and at these prices they ought to be entirely [illegible] in a week.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdo[illegible]

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Fall and Wint[illegible] Trade.

Returning Prosperity

Means more liberal buying [illegible] the part of both dealer and c[illegible] sumer. Our Fall and Win[illegible] lines have been purchased w[illegible] a view of giving the trade t[illegible] best goods for the least mone[illegible] Our specialties are

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, HATS, CAP[illegible]
Shirts, Overalls, Rubber Good[illegible] Wool Boots and Lumbermen[illegible] Socks. We also have a line of Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Stove Pipe, Horse Shoes, etc. Hunters can have their wants supplied with loaded shells, powder, shot, and at the right price.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

...ldren's Column

The Cradle Ship.

...oes a-sailing, and the breeze is
...d free,
...t the queerest craft that ever
...the sea!
... true make up the crew that
...n on deck must keep,
...-row ten toes below are passen-
... asleep.
...r is the pilot dear—ah, none so
... as she
...y goes a-sailing, and the wind is
...h and free.

...other rocks the cradle ship, the
...ails—for shores—slip past:
...reezes from the garden blow when
...baby boy sails fast!
...t he flies that Dolly cries she fears
... we'll run her down,
...ard a-port! we're not the sort to see a
... dolly drown;
... then, you know, we've got the whole
... wide carpet for a sea
...en baby goes a-sailing and the wind is
... fresh and free.

...hen baby lies becalmed in sleep, and all
... the crew is still,
...hen that wee ship's in port at last, all safe
... from storm and ill—
...wo eyes of love shall shine above, two lips
... shall kiss his face,
...Until in deep and tranquil sleep he'll smile
... at that embrace.
...For mother watches, too, at night; while
... through his slumbers creep
...Dream memories of sailing ere the breezes
... fell asleep.
—G. C. Rogers, in Great Thoughts.

Cracker-Jack Parties.

While the "cracker-jack" party is the very newest of new parties, it's as jolly a way of entertaining a lot of school friends as you'd find in a week's search. And besides, mothers cannot object on the ground that a lot of expensive goodies must be bought or a whole day spent in fussing over the baking of cakes and things. All that is needed are 10 cents' worth of popcorn and a quart or two of nice, fresh peanuts.

As soon as the guests arrive and have taken off their hats and coats they are marched into the kitchen and set to work shelling peanuts or hulling corn. When all are there the corn is popped. Don't feel bad if a popper is upset in somebody's lap, for that's all the more fun. The popped corn is put into a big dishpan and with it the peanuts are mixed. At this point the hostess brings out a porcelain kettle in which is put one cupful of molasses and one-half cupful of brown sugar. She boils this for ten minutes and then pours it over the corn and nuts, which are then made into dainty little balls. Put the balls on large platters, and when all are finished take them into the dining room, where a big, fat pitcher of lemonade has already been placed.

If you don't mind the time and trouble, it's nice to trim the dining room with strings of popcorn. Have all the strings begin at the chandelier and go toward the walls. In that way you'll have a pretty canopy just over the table. The wise hostess will, of course, have a stack of big gingham aprons on hand for both boys and girls.

It's not necessary to say what follows when the guests, the cracker-jack and the lemonade meet in the dining room.

For souvenirs make little women out of peanuts. Mark the faces with ink and put on little skirts and bonnets of tissue paper. Chinamen can be made this way, too. Braided threads will suffice for the cues.—Chicago Record.

Butterflies as Roommates.

A young woman who lives in a New England town has had a unique experience with butterflies. She happened to be in the garden on a warm day in the fall, and noticed a brown butterfly fluttering about, rather languidly, among the few remaining flowers.

She caught it without much trouble and carried it to her room, where the windows were screened, and let it loose. The little insect accepted the situation, and conducted herself as if quite at home. The substantial New England name of Maria Silsbee was bestowed upon it—though not eminently appropriate. Maria's food and drink were placed on the window sill, and consisted of a lump of sugar moistened by a drop of water, and she partook of this by unfurling her long spiral trunk, which resembled the hairspring of a watch, and inserting the end in the sugar.

Maria was not fated to live in solitude. One day there appeared in the room another butterfly of similar appearance, but more sprightly in behavior. No one could account for its being there, unless the maid had left the screen up for a few moments while making up the room. The stranger was named Jonathan Matthews. He was more venturesome than Maria, and of not so docile a temperament But he was never seen to eat. Possibly a false feeling of pride or diffidence restrained him from doing so in any one's presence.

The fame of this young woman's two companions spread abroad, and visitors to her room were frequent. This did not seem to ruffle the equanimity of either. At last Maria, indifferent to the joys of a wordly existence, settled down in a comfortable corner, and remained there, to all appearances a corpse. She had decided to hibernate—and hibernate she did for several months. Jonathan, on the contrary, was very active. Thus they remained for most of the winter.

One day Maria awoke, but in the words of Hamlet—"to die—to sleep—to stay."

When the days became warmer and the spring flowers appeared in evidence that there was again honey in the land for vagrant butterflies, the screen was pushed up, and the solitary Jonathan flew joyously forth. He has never been seen since.—Atlanta Journal.

Intelligent Geese.

It must have been in the 40s that my great uncle, Charles N——, was graduated from college and begun to teach school. Communication was not so rapid then as now, and the exchange of ideas was accomplished with more difficulty. The country was not overrun with teachers' manuals and guides, and there were few educational works. It was only by gathering together and exchanging ideas that teachers were able to progress. To facilitate this several would in the summer time travel from place to place, holding what they called "institutes," to which all who taught in the neighboring country would flock to receive or disseminate new ideas, and to discuss methods of study.

My uncle and a friend of his had started on a tour of this kind, and on Saturday arrived at a town where they were to hold an "institute" the following Monday.

Sunday afternoon they took a stroll in the outskirts of the town, on the banks of a stream, and were engaged in deep conversation when my uncle's friend espied a flock of geese approaching in a solemn procession. Moved by a sudden impulse, he took off his hat, made a low bow and, addressing the geese, said: "Allow me to introduce to you my friend, Mr. N——, who will hold an institute in this town tomorrow. I cordially invite you to be present." The geese appeared to listen attentively to the young man's words, and when he had finished they waddled gravely away.

The incident passed quickly from their minds, the next afternoon arrived, and the friends repaired to the church where they were to expound their educational views to those who were assembled for instruction and profit. The day was beautiful and sunshiny and everything beamed propitiously on my uncle as he arose from his seat behind the pulpit to address the dignified gathering.

Hardly had he opened his mouth to speak when something in the wide-open door attracted his attention. There stood the old gander, leader of the flock they had seen the day before, and behind him were all the geese! Having completed his survey, to my uncle's horror and chagrin, he waddled slowly up the middle aisle, followed by the rest.

Was ever a young man in a more painfully embarrassing situation? At this moment he received a tug on his coat tail and plainly heard the partially suppressed amusement of his friend and the whispered exclamation, "They've come!"

My uncle grew redder and hotter as the geese approached in front and the tugs on his coat tail continued behind. He could only stutter and stammer, each moment becoming more painfully aware of the awkwardness of his position.

At last, with the timely assistance of the congregation, the unwelcome intruders were expelled amid quackings, confusion and uproar.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the fount of my uncle's eloquence was checked for the time being, and consequently his disquisition on the education of the young was not as edifying as it might have been under ordinary circumstances.

This did not end the matter, however. My uncle's friend for many years after, at every dinner when he was called upon for a speech, managed to recount this incident. If my uncle was there it only added to the general enjoyment.

Tiring of this in the course of years, Uncle Charles once arose, after his friend had related the story, and said:

"There was one point to which sufficient attention has not been called, namely, why did the geese understand so perfectly all that my friend said?"—Atlanta Journal.

Blackfish have not been seen in Massachusetts bay for thirteen years.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

To Carve Ham.

First have a good, sharp carving knife, so that thin slices are easily cut. The most usual way is to begin at a little distance from the knuckle, and to proceed towards the thick end or blade. If a ham is baked instead of boiled, it is easier to cut it thin.

Newspaper Rack.

One and a quarter yards of ordinary linen crash fringed at both ends and neatly herring boned together. A casing run across the top for the insertion of a brass rod, which is suspended against the wall by means of ribbons tied in a bow at the top. On one side have the word "Newspaper" stamped in large letters, a spray of flowers or anything you choose.

To Wash Blankets.

When washing these at home the laundress must proceed in the following manner: Into two quarts of water shred half a bar of best yellow soap, and pour the liquid into a tub of warm water, together with a tablespoonful of liquid ammonia to every gallon. Dip the blankets into this lather and rub them thoroughly in this. When clean, rinse the blankets in tepid water, wring out, and hang to dry in the open air.

Rats and Mice.

The best way to destroy mice and rats is to catch them, writes "White Ribbon." For mice, I set a pan or wide mouthed washbowl, in a closet or cellar, filling it with milk or water on which bran has been sprinkled. Five drowned mice have been found in one earthen washbowl in the morning. For rats, a larger vessel must be set, such as a barrel or tub. Partly fill with water, sprinkle bran on the surface, tie a bit of meat or fish as bait, to a chip, and let it float on the water. Make a walk of board for the rats to climb up on, and the trap is ready.

I have caught many mice with bowls and tin kettles. Use a strip of pasteboard an inch wide by four long. Bend in the middle forming a rectangular triangle. To one end pin a bait of meat, fish or cheese, and stand the strip on one end on the shelf, balancing one edge of the kettle on the corner where it is bent. The other edge of the kettle's mouth rests on the shelf, and the baited end of pasteboard bends forward inside of the mouth. The mouse must go inside, directly under the mouth, to nibble the bait, and as the slightest jar disturbs the kettle from its precarious position, Mr. Mouse is imprisoned. A larger heavier device may be used for rats. A trap must be washed or smoked out every time it has entertained a rodent. Never let children destroy or see them destroyed. Have a reliable adult dispatch them painlessly.—New England Homestead.

Fruits for the Table in Winter.

Apples, as a rule, are more easily digested cooked than raw, although raw apples are more palatable.

Fruits are more appetizing, and, perhaps, more easily digested, if taken in the early part of the day—whether or not before the breakfast must be determined by the eater.

Grapes, oranges and shaddocks may be served before the cereal. Baked apples, peaches, baked bananas, figs, dates, prunes or stewed fruits should be served at the close of the breakfast.

The sub-acid fruits, such as apples, figs, dates, peaches, persimmons, pears, prunes and apricots, are, perhaps, the best of the winter fruits, and may be used to good advantage with animal foods.

Raisins, sultanas, dried figs and prunes should be soaked thoroughly, so that they may take up the same amount of water with which they have parted in the process of drying, and should then be heated just enough to soften the skins.

Acid fruits must at all times be used most sparingly, especially by persons inclined to rheumatic troubles. The continued use of an orange or shaddock before breakfast will diminish the power of stomach digestion for cereals, or such foods as require only intestinal digestion.

The papaw and pineapple belong to a class alone. They contain a vegetable pepsin which assists in the digestion of the nitrogenous principles. These fruits, then, may be served with meats, and will aid in their digestion; when served with bread and butter they do not form so good a diet. They are more digestible raw than cooked, as the heat destroys the activity of the ferments.

The fashion of adding sugar to fruits should be avoided, as they have already been endowed with a sufficient amount of sugar, and as all the starch and cereals are converted into sugar any further amount would be stored in the system, to its detriment. If our bilious friends would throw aside their liver pills, and with them, sugar, they might be free from much discomfort.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Her Habit.

Adams—Does your wife always sit up for you when you are out nights?

Westwood—No, she lays for me.—Cleveland Leader.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 6.

Lesson Text: "Our Father's Care," Matt. vi., 24-34—Lesson Text: I Peter, v., 7—Commentary on the Lesson Written by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

24. "No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." There are but two masters, Christ and satan, God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, who in Christ have manifested their love for us and seek our eternal welfare, with all we need here made sure to us, and the devil, who controls the world and the flesh and seeks our eternal ruin, giving us as a bait some of the pleasures of sin for a season. The child of the kingdom, having received the Lord Jesus Christ and being made in Him a child and heir of God, is expected, like Abraham, to be looking for the city, and, like Moses, to have respect unto the recompense of the reward and be laying up treasure in heaven and not on the earth, affection set on things above, not on things on the earth (Col. iii., 2), ever seeking to please Him who hath called us.

25. "Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" This wonderful "I say unto you" is the New Testament equivalent of "Thus saith the Lord" and should carry with it all weight, for there is in it all power. I think you will find it fourteen times in this sermon.

26. "Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?" (Luke xii., 6.) He who gave life will not withhold food for the life, and He who made the body will surely supply raiment to clothe it. Do people who worry about these things remember that they have a Father in heaven who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all. Now shall He not with Him also freely give us all things? (Rom. viii., 32.)

27. "Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit unto his stature?" We can neither add one inch to our height nor a moment to our life but by the will of God. We are wholly dependent upon Him for everything, just as much as the birds and beasts and fishes, flowers and plants and trees. He is the God in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways. He opens His hand and satisfies the desire of every living thing.

28. "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin." They are simply planted, and being well rooted they grow. Thus if we will but abide in quietness, and, like the plants, trust the husbandman's care, He will see to it that our clothing shall do Him honor.

Just to let Thy Father do what He will,
Just to know that He is true and be still,
Just to follow hour by hour as He leadeth,
Just to draw the moment's power as it needeth.

29. "And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these!" His glory was all put on, but the lily's glory is part of itself. Our Lord Himself is the true Lily of the valley. His glory was in Him and shone out through Him in all His words and deeds. We may put on that which to some may seem very beautiful, but the Lord looketh upon the heart, and the thread of this whole sermon is reality, the reality of the heart that is right with God.

30. "Wherefore if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" If He clothe the perishable flowers, how much more will He clothe man, whom He has redeemed by His precious blood! He has, by a sacrifice indescribably great, provided redemption clothing for every penitent sinner, just as when the Lord God made unto Adam and to his wife coats of skins and clothed them (Gen. iii., 21). How much more will He provide the temporary clothing needed by these bodies!

31. "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed?" Worry not in your heart nor give utterance to your thoughts. Fret not is a command found three times in Ps. xxxvii., 1, 7, 8, alongside of "Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." In Phil. iv., 6, it is, "Be careful (or anxious) for nothing." Dr. Weston says: "Anxiety for the things of this life is unnecessary and profitless. God knows, and God loves." He will provide, for His name is Jehovahjireh (Gen. xxii., 14, margin).

32. "(For after all these things do the gentiles seek), for your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." Leave all worry and care to those who have no father in heaven, but trust thou in God. It would grieve us if our children seemed worried and anxious lest we might not feed and clothe them, and still more so if they should go to others for these things, for which they should look to us alone.

33. "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." If I understand this, it means that having become an heir of God through faith in Christ we are to make it our one great business to hasten His kingdom and the time when He shall reign in righteousness by letting Him use us as He may please for any manner of service in the matter of making Him known to all the world. When individual believers and churches and Sunday-schools live not for their own benefit, but to obey the great commission of Math. xxviii., 19, 20; Mark xvi., 15; Luke xxiv., 47, then we shall see His exceeding abundance of blessing in every necessary way.

Make thou His service thy delight.
He'll make thy wants His care.

34. "Take therefore no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The thoughts of last lesson on living by the day are appropriate here also. We are not to say to-morrow we will do thus and so, but if the Lord will we shall live and do this or that (Jas. iv., 13-15). Neither are we to borrow to-morrow's cares, but just to-day live unto Him "in quietness and in confidence" (Isa. xxx., 15), "Doing as occasion serve thre, for God is with thee" (I Sam. x., 7).

Strength for to-day is all we need, for there
never shall be a to-morrow.
To-morrow shall prove but another to-day,
with its measure of joy or sorrow.
—Lesson Helper.

A Plethora of Gold.

The gold reserve at Washington reached $163,670,000, the highest point in about seven years. The accumulation is becoming something of a burden, and the Government is no longer encouraging deposits.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

5

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¾c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,628
Condensed milk, cans	163
Cream, cans	478

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@$	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	14½	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	18
State Dairy tubs, extras	17½	@	18
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13½
Low grades	11	@	12

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	8½	@	8¾
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4¾	@	5¼
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	19
Jersey—Fancy	20	@	21
Western—Choice	—	@	18
Southern—Choice	18	@	17½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 32½	@	1 35
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 15
Pea, choice, 1897	1 10	@	1 12½
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 70	@	1 72½
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 45
Yellow eye	1 30	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	6	@	10
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 50

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	17½	@	18
1896, prime	8	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	19
Good to prime	16	@	18
Old odds	3	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	65
Geese, ₱ pair	87	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila	10	@	13
Western, dry picked	7½	@	9½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Western ducks	5	@	9
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	72½
Clover mixed	45	@	50
Straw—Long rye	50	@	55
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 50
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	5 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Hubbard	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	80
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Kale, per bbl	65	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	10

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 10	@	5 35
Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y.	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 05⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	35⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	29½
Track mixed	29	@	30
Rye—Western	56	@	57
Barley—Feeding	—	@	36½
Lard—City steam	4.70c	@	4.75c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10	@	12
Country dressed	7½	@	11½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 75	@	6 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 15	@	4 40
Country dressed	4	@	6¼

AMERICAN MEAT ABROAD.

It is Sold Extensively Throughout Scotland.

The State Department has been informed through Rufus Fleming, the United States Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, that American meat, chilled or frozen, is sold extensively by the butchers and co-operative stores in Edinburgh [illegible] other parts of Scotland [illegible] ing of the directors of [illegible] of agriculture a resolution asking the Town Council [illegible] to take steps to "check or regulate the large quantities of foreign meat brought from Yorkhill, Glasgow." This action of the chamber was urged by the President, who said that "it is our duty to protect, as far as in our power, the interest of the agriculturists." The secretary stated that "there had been in course of recent weeks certain negotiations between some well-to-do people—landed proprietors and farmers—with a view of getting up some active opposition to the butchers in Edinburgh and elsewhere." He held that it was the duty of the chamber to support the movement.

This warfare waged by the farmers against imported meat, the consul says, is fully explained by the fact that the butchers and co-operative stores buy American beef at 4¾ pence (9½ cents) per pound, and sell it at the same price they charge for Scottish beef, for which they pay six pence (12 cents) per pound, wholesale.

Pennsylvania's Beet Sugar Industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture is informed that it is proposed to establish near Harrisburg, Penn, a big plant for the manufacture of beet sugar. The capital stock of $1,000,000 has been subscribed by local investors and by capitalists in New York and Philadelphia, who regard the beet sugar industry as one of the most promising investments offered at this time. The new factory will employ 200 operatives and consume 400 tons of beets a day.